

COLUMBIA RIVER
PILGRIMS BLAZE
GOOD WILL TRAIL

Historical Expedition Also
Marks Its Path With Mon-
uments of Stone

MAKES NORTHWEST'S
HISTORY LIVE AGAIN

Chicago-to-Astoria Trip "Re-
discovers Inland Empire's"
Place in Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Rarely does a group of people, making a journey of over 5000 miles, leave such a trail of good will and monuments as did the 13 men, women and young folk who comprised the Columbia River Historical Expedition, which has returned to Chicago after a 12-day trip through the Northwest.

For 12 days these students of history and writers of journals, travelogues and business men lived on a Pullman train. Across the prairies of North Dakota and Montana and through Marias Pass into the Columbia River Valley, down to the edge of the Pacific, the course of a vast region, rightly named the Inland Empire, was traced, sometimes in one long train, sometimes in two sections running 15 minutes apart, but always with a certain spectacular freedom that brought the citizens to the stations en masse.

The object of the expedition being the revival of interest in the Northwest as a place of historic importance to the whole country, the local people put themselves out considerably to entertain their guests. Arriving in their cars, they conveyed the members of the expedition to and from the station, served them with luncheons and dinners, and established a precedent for hospitality and cordiality.

Dedication of Monuments
The dedications of monuments at Bonners Ferry, Ida., Wishram, Wash., Astoria, Ore., and Spokane Plains, shared in by westerners and easterners represents a new stage in American unity. The speakers from the East did not come to "honor" the West, nor did those from the West try to impress the easterners. Both sections felt, and expressed the Nation's fundamental unity in history and achievement, and sectionalism was forgotten.

The expedition was not only a national undertaking, but an international one. It included several writers of note from Canada, such as the Hon. J. B. Tyrrell and Lawrence J. Burpee. It included also five boys from France who had won the oratorical contests on "French Pioneers in America." While there were about 40 American students who had won this prize of a trip to the Northwest, these little 14-year-old guests from over the Atlantic were the center feature of interest.

Their dignity, their poise and their reactions to American ways and scenes and thoughts were of interest as any phase of the celebrations. These young ambassadors were planning to carry vivid pictures of American civilization back to their homes, and there was nothing stereotyped in their convictions and responses. They traveled and ate across the Atlantic, but from the day they left France everyone who has come in contact with them has automatically become a devoted guardian looking out for their well-being. All these students had come with a expedition under the auspices of the Franco-American Branch of the American Good Will Association, and no more joyous, adventurous lot of young people ever crossed this continent.

Indian Celebrations
Apart from the formal ceremonies there was a succession of Indian events which would make of any celebration a thing of the gayest sort. To the people of the East the Indian is history. But to the people of the Dakotas, Montana and Washington the Indian is an interesting neighbor, the embodiment of color and pageantry.

The Columbia River Historical Expedition had as one of its leading members Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who for 50 years has lived among the Indians, has fought with them and befriended them, and has learned their sign language and understands their character. And in all the celebrations of which they were a part, General Scott was a part also, communicating with them in their picturesque sign language, which is the esperanto of the American Indians.

Dressed in their finest feathers and clad in their most costly robes, all embroidered with beads, these solemn-looking primitive Americans had come from far and wide to share with the white man in these celebrations. Big chiefs, chiefs wearing the century mark, squaws with their children, young girls more like "flappers" than Indians, and little boys as wild as any "civilized" youngster, took part in this transcontinental expedition. At Fort Union, Mont., a dozen tribes met in friendly convalescence, while at Spokane the streets along with colorful by their floats and cavalries as they depicted the life on the plains before the coming of civilization.

Most impressive of all, however, was the appearance on the platform at Wishram, Wash., along with Americans, of George Mendenhall, chief of the federated Yakima tribes. With sweeping gestures that told more than the interpreter, he implored the young Indians to become as white men, and the young women to learn to cook and keep their houses clean. Not all these Indians were satisfied with their status in this New World, but Chief Mendenhall spoke as one learned in the wisdom of the deserts, plains and hills.

40,000 Miles of Films
Exported by America

Special from Monitor Bureau
Washington, Aug. 3

THE United States exported 216,139,974 linear feet of positive motion picture films, more than 40,000 miles, valued at \$6,534,202, during the year ended June 30. For the same period there was a slight decrease in the export of negatives.

The greatest falling off in American exports of motion-picture films was in the quantity taken by the United Kingdom, a drop of about 20,000,000 feet. This helped to place Latin America ahead of Europe as a market for American films. The Far East showed a satisfactory gain.

TRACTION AGENT
SAID TO HANDLE
PRIMARY MONEY

Reported Studebaker Com-
pany Officer Managed East
St. Louis Smith Fund

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (AP)—L. E. Fisher, an officer of the Illinois Traction Company, handled the money for William B. McKinley's campaign in East St. Louis during the Illinois primary, Rufus O. Shepherd, United States deputy marshal there, testified before the Senate Campaign Funds Committee at the resumption of its hearings.

Mr. Shepherd said he and Walter Wicks were given \$2500 for organization and general campaign work in 21 precincts of the city and some precincts in the county, while L. E. Crump had charge in the other 40 precincts of the city.

The deputy marshal could not say how much money Mr. Fisher had for the campaign nor from what source it came.

"Is the Illinois Traction Company an 'Insult or Studebaker corporation'?" Mr. Reed asked.

"It's a Studebaker corporation," the witness replied.

Mr. Reed conducted the inquiry alone, Robert M. La Follette, (R.) Senator from Wisconsin, who sat with the Missouri in the earlier session, being detained in Wisconsin carrying on the campaign against Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator, who is seeking re-nomination. Mr. La Follette sent word that he would return soon.

Mr. Shepherd was called out of turn because he had to return home as specifically as possible.

Mr. Shepherd said he was asked to work in the campaign by L. E. Fisher, who he testified, "furnished the money for Senator McKinley's campaign."

The witness said he, P. K. Johnson, of Belleville, and A. M. Crump, went to see Mr. Fisher "to confer with him about the best way to put the Senator over. We didn't really have any organization," Mr. Shepherd said. "I got Walter Wicks to assist in putting out posters and literature."

"How many people did you hire?" Mr. Reed asked.

"I really could not say. After the primary was over, I wiped the slate," Mr. Shepherd said.

"Yes, but you did not wipe your recollection out," Mr. Reed said.

Mr. Shepherd said he and Mr. Wicks had charge of 21 out of 61 precincts in East St. Louis as well as some of those in the suburbs. Workers were hired and paid by the day when their services were required.

"Did Mr. Fisher tell you how much money he gave to furnish?" Mr. Reed asked.

"No, he gave us \$23,500, which was used to hire workers in each precinct."

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Boston Trade Group to Study
Bargain Sales to Stop Waste

Twelve Leading Retail Establishments to Co-operate
With Chamber of Commerce, Reserve Bank and
Dry Goods Association Committee

Do bargain days pay, and, if so, whom?

It is this question and others just as important to every store manager and individual customer, which will form the subject of an intensive study in 12 of the largest retail establishments in Boston to be made by the retail trade board of the Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Bargain sales, while they may draw to the stores more patrons than can be attracted by any other special inducements, are not without their drawbacks, according to Boston merchants, who report that markdowns are one of the major items of operating expense and that this cost is inevitably reflected in the retail price.

To determine, therefore, the economic wisdom of that long-accepted friend of the bargain-hunter, the markdown sale—if indeed it be a friend—the Boston Chamber of Commerce Board voted at its meeting at the Young's Hotel today to undertake this survey.

Marks Another Step Forward
Sponsored by the Controllers group and the Merchandise Managers of the board, this survey to determine reasons why frequent markdowns are held is considered another step toward nation-wide movement to eliminate waste in merchandising. Steps have already been taken to reduce the heavy losses due to abuse of the "return merchandise privilege," and with a better understanding of the why and wherefore of markdowns, it is expected that thousands of dollars can be saved Boston stores annually—lower costs of doing business being ultimately reflected in retail prices.

A special committee has been appointed, under general chairmanship of Maj. F. W. Tuohy, sales manager of H. W. White Company, to conduct the survey, working with office of the Retail Trade Board. It is said to be the first study of its kind made by any group of merchants in any city in the United States. The committee, representing three controllers and three merchandise managers, follow: Gordon Creighton, vice-president of E. T. Slatery Company; Wilfred Tufts, merchandise manager of Jordan Marsh Company; A. W. Wright, merchandise manager of F. W. Tuohy; David E. Moser, treasurer of Houghton & Dutton; and Arthur J. Kelly, treasurer of H. W. White Company.

Statistics are to be gathered by the Federal Reserve Bank, the tabulations to be turned over to the Retail Trade Board. Special reports have been prepared and printed, for compiling the figures. All reports are confidential and each of the 12 stores in the study are to be known by number only, so that only those having the key will know which one provides the data.

Monthly Report to Be Made
The forms call for a monthly report to the Reserve Bank, listing practically all kinds of women's apparel in columns, with 16 lines under each column for the reasons for the markdown.

The reasons shown on the blanks include styles or patterns, fabrics, colors, sizes, quantities. The balance of the form is left blank for the store manager to fill in.

The Government, added Count Volpi, is determined to pursue a sound financial policy by gradually eliminating the debt, while on the other hand, severe economies will be made in all departments of the State. The new sacrifices imposed on the nation will be accepted as the greatest discipline on the part of the people, who realize that with no other action it is possible to win the economic battle on which depends the future of the nation.

The issue of bread cards in the same way was first contemplated during war days, but experts declared that by the adoption of a standard policy the economic battle on which depends the future of the nation.

The papers approve the latest measures and urge Italians to have confidence in the Government, which has the situation well in hand.

**MR. DOUGHERTY GETS
POST IN WASHINGTON**
Succeeds F. A. Fenning on
District of Columbia Board

PAUL SMITH, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP)—Frederick B. Dougherty has been appointed commissioner of the District of Columbia by President Coolidge.

Mr. Dougherty succeeds Frederick A. Fenning who resigned at the request of the President after his practice as an attorney in war veterans' guardianship cases had been investigated at the last session of Congress.

Mr. Dougherty is executive representative of the Vice-President of the Otis Elevator Company in Washington and has been a resident of the district since 1900.

Born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1873, the son of the Rev. and Mrs. M. M. Dougherty, he was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and went to Washington as an engineer in the office of the supervising architect, Treasury Department. He is a member of many citizens and civic organizations in Washington.

**ARCTIC CIRCLE CROSSED
BY MACMILLAN PARTY**
PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 3 (AP)—The Macmillan Expedition crossed the Arctic circle Saturday night. A radiogram received here added that the Bowdoin and Sachem had reached Drisko, the objective in southern Greenland, and it was planned to turn south in a few days, cruising along Ruffin Land and the Labrador coast.

The message was picked up by Kenneth M. Gold of Holyoke, Mass., a student of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and member of the American Radio Relay League.

PONCE HEARING DELAYED
HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 3 (AP)—Hearing on the habeas corpus application of Charlie Ponce, wanted by the State of Massachusetts to serve a seven to nine-year term as a "common and notorious thief," was postponed when called in District Court here. Following Governor Ferguson's order for Ponce's extradition, attorneys for Ponce pleaded that they wanted time in which to revise their plea.

of the specified possible reasons are: Broken assortments, to meet competitors' prices, lower cost level, special sales from stock, job lot purchases, shopworn, soiled or damaged, allowance to customers, style or model pieces, remnants, consolidating price lines, other causes.

This data will be studied carefully, the results being expected to reveal the reasons why certain merchandise does not sell well and ought to be reflected in closer approximation of what people want so that their needs can be more adequately supplied.

One element in markdowns, known to have been a leading factor, was the faulty sizes sent stores by manufacturers. On July 1 standard forms were adopted for sizes, however, by the Boston stores, and since that time garments sent to the stores have been much more satisfactory, with less complaints, according to Daniel J. Bloomfield, manager of the board.

This new form also reduces the amount of alterations necessary, which means lower costs to the buyer, because, in women's garments, alterations are usually charged for in excess of the price tag on the garment.

ITALY RETURNS
TO WAR BREAD

Loaf to Contain Only 85 Per
Cent of Wheat Flour—
Fine Cake Forbidden

By Wireless

ROME, Aug. 3—Further restrictive measures were adopted today by the Cabinet in the face of the serious economic situation which is engaging the continued attention of the Government.

Italy returns after eight years to war bread, and the Government has decided that only a standard loaf shall henceforth be baked. In manufacturing bread only 85 per cent of wheat flour will be used; the rest will be bran. Similarly, the baking of all kinds of fine bread and cakes with wheat flour is prohibited, and severe penalties will be levied against the transgressors of this law.

The Cabinet has further examined the financial and monetary situation, which is very satisfactory. Count Volpi, Minister of Finance, stated that the devaluation of the lira is due to monetary conditions in other countries, but is unjustified for the following reasons: The budget of the State closed with a large surplus; Italy has settled all war debts; there is a constant decrease of the public debt, both external and internal, which has been a constant consideration the depreciation in value of the lira, is smaller than before the war.

The Government, added Count Volpi, is determined to pursue a sound financial policy by gradually eliminating the debt, while on the other hand, severe economies will be made in all departments of the State. The new sacrifices imposed on the nation will be accepted as the greatest discipline on the part of the people, who realize that with no other action it is possible to win the economic battle on which depends the future of the nation.

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**DORCHESTER CITIZENS OPPOSE
CURTAILMENT OF RAIL SERVICE**
Say Abandonment of Four Stations on Shawmut Division
Would Add to South Boston Congestion

While representatives of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., the Boston Transit Commission, and the Boston Elevated Railway urged abandonment of four stations on the Shawmut branch of the road as construction proceeds on the new Dorchester rapid transit system, residents of the district argued strongly today before the Massachusetts Commission on Public Utilities that some expedient other than abandonment be found.

Should the curtailment of service on the railroad go into effect, considerably more than 1000 citizens would be forced to patronize lines of the Boston Elevated Railway leading into Andrew Square Station, South Boston.

Citizens who opposed the abandonment and who face with great apprehension any such development as is proposed, presented only minor and piecemeal alternatives at the hearing. It was suggested that a former flag station near Cedar Grove on the main eastern division of the railroad be reopened, so that citizens in that vicinity might be served by trains, but aside from this, specific suggestions were rare.

The situation presents what engineers call an "inevitable difficulty" connected with the construction of the new Dorchester rapid transit system, which is to extend from Andrew Square in South Boston out through Harrison Square, Field's Corner, and Milton.

Your trains will run each way to the three stations, and will detour around the site of the elevated construction.

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MEN AND WOMEN
TRAINED FOR JOB
NEEDED ON FARM

Mr. Jardine Holds This to
Be Road to Improvement
of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—More trained men and women are needed in agriculture to meet its problems, in the opinion of William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, who declared that this was an integral part of any sound program for the permanent betterment of the farm situation.

"The enrollment in agricultural courses diminished 26 per cent from 1914-15 to 1925-26," he said. "First there was the war, which drew a vast number of young men into the army and into essential industries. Then the period of post-war prosperity made many hesitate to leave money-making work. The agricultural depression shortly thereafter produced a general tendency away from preparation for farming."

"Agricultural enrollments in colleges have begun to come back. Now is the time in my estimation, to study agriculture. There are opportunities for trained young men. One of the unfortunate facts, brought out in investigations, is not only that the enrollment in agriculture has fallen, but that the enrollment of country boys and girls in all courses has dropped."

"The cities and towns are furnishing college and university enrollments. This is not a healthy situation. Country boys and girls are entitled to as good training as city boys and girls. Moreover, the rural areas have the wholesome influence of a well-trained rural youth. If a country boy does not want to study agriculture, there are plenty of other things for him to study."

"I realize the financial difficulty encountered in the last few years by the farmer. I know that thousands of farm families cannot afford to send their children to college. But where a family can afford it, or where a boy has a chance to earn his way, there is no better investment for the future of American farming and American culture generally."

**PRESIDENT SEES
PROSPEROUS ERA**
Considers Business of Nation
on Sound Economic Basis

PAUL SMITH, N. Y., Aug. 3 (AP)—President Coolidge plans to go to Plymouth tomorrow for a visit of several days to his boyhood home. Having accomplished the duties of his office, the President will spend the last few days of his administration at the National Government, President Coolidge on the fourth anniversary of his assuming the Presidency, let it be known that he considered the last three years the most prosperous of any similar period in the history of the country.

While acknowledging the material prosperity is not the only object to be sought by a country, it was said Mr. Coolidge felt a sound business condition was a fundamental consideration in the accomplishment of progress in all other directions.

It was conceded, however, that in the last three years in the field of legislation and government administration, while every effort will be required to maintain the present condition of the country.

An important factor in the present prosperity, the President believed, is the caution and wisdom with which business men have conducted their affairs, refraining from over-extension and also from heavy borrowing in financing their enterprises.

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"Dominion Status" Advocated
to Solve Philippine Problem

Local Autonomy, With Later
Vote on Independence,
Urged at Williamstown

By a Staff Correspondent
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 3—Local autonomy for the Philippines with a plebiscite on the question of complete independence after a term of years, is the solution of the Philippine question urged by Newton W. Gilbert, formerly Acting Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

While opposing complete separation at the present time, Mr. Gilbert declared in an address before the Institute of Politics here that the Philippines believe they have the American promise of eventual independence, and that the United States cannot afford even the appearance of breaking faith.

Mr. Gilbert explained, prior to his address, that if the islands are given a considerable period of practical self-government, perhaps for 30 years, and if the burning question of independence is removed from immediate politics he believes the Philippines will come to realize their economic advantage from staying in the United States and will vote to remain in that status in a plebiscite.

Mr. Gilbert's Argument:
Mr. Gilbert said in part: "For myself, I have no objection to the Philippine people setting up a local government under American sovereignty which shall give them complete control over their local affairs whether they manage them well or ill."

"This may assume the form of permitting them to establish a commonwealth with a constitution, approved, of course, by the President and Congress; but above this local government the People of the United States would have a representative in the slightest degree the sovereignty of the Philippines would be vested in the President of the United States to direct and control the foreign relations of the Philippine Islands and to veto any act of the Philippine Government which would affect in the slightest degree the sovereignty of the United States and will vote to remain in that status in a plebiscite."

**FRANCE PAYS ON
ITS INTEREST ON
POST-WAR DEBT**
Payment of \$10,000,000 Is
Regarded by Washington
as Happy Sign

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—A payment of \$10,000,000 as semi-annual interest on the French debt of \$400,000,000 for post-war purchases of army stocks in the United States has been made to the Treasury Department by the French Government. It was announced by Gerard B. Winston, acting Secretary of the Treasury.

It was pointed out at the Treasury that the Mellon-Berenger agreement had been ratified, to go into effect as of June 15, the war stocks debt would have been consolidated with the general debt under a lower rate of interest and the payment on this portion of the debt would have been only \$5,000,000. If the agreement is later ratified, however, the July payment of \$10,000,000 on the commercial debt will be credited to France as part of the payments set forth in the funding agreement, since all separate payments on the commercial debt would automatically cease on June 15, 1928, the date of the first payment under the Mellon-Berenger pact.

Official Feel Encouraged
The promptness with which France, despite its financial difficulties, has met payments on this commercial debt has encouraged officials to feel that there is a willingness on the part of the Government to meet its just obligations. They are also hopeful that the program for stabilization of the franc will be worked out in the near future, and that the recommendations of the committee of experts for methods of accomplishing this will be followed.

Treasury officials, while unwilling to comment specifically on recent developments in the French financial program, appear encouraged over the rally of the franc. There is an impression that this may mark the turning point in the French financial situation.

In official circles it is also believed that the program for practical stabilization of the franc will lead inevitably to outside assistance such as was sought by Great Britain when the pound sterling was brought back to par. No European nation has been able to lift itself by its own bootstraps from the depression, which follows currency inflation. It is pointed out, and it is entirely logical and sound that outside loans should be called for in an effort to build up the public confidence essential to "pegging" the franc at a position representing its normal value.

If France wants to establish credit with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or with private banking agencies, it is explained, and there is a general feeling here that this will be necessary—she must first evidence good faith by settling foreign obligations.

See Recovery of France
The opinion of experts here is that with adoption of a drastic financial policy by the new Government the franc will automatically reach the point of normal value, which is determined by the figure at which it reaches an equilibrium between its value in France and other countries. It is conceded, however, that the franc will never regain its pre-war value, and a deliberate attempt to stabilize it on this basis would result in untold hardships to the French public and to holders of bonds of internal indebtedness.

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The report that Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who is now traveling in Europe, had been authorized by President Coolidge to confer with foreign officials on the debt situation, and on general financial problems facing European governments, was discredited by Mr. Winston. He pointed out that the American Debt Funding Commission, of which Mr. Mellon is chairman, has submitted the debt agreements to Congress, and has no longer any authority to carry on negotiations. It was indicated further that any announcement of the character reported by a foreign correspondent would have been made by President Coolidge, rather than by Mr. Mellon.

"Unfortunate Position"
Earlier Mr. Gilbert said: "We of the United States have worked ourselves into a rather unfortunate position with reference to our relations with the Philippine Islands. It is true that various men holding high office have been in the Philippines."

General Gomez Backs Government
Gen. Arnulfo F. Gomez, military commander in the State of Vera Cruz and who has a strong influence in political and military circles in Mexico, also has announced his adhesion to the Government policy.

Government officials express the belief that the tranquility which has prevailed since the religious regulations became effective indicates there is little likelihood of serious developments. Nevertheless, the authorities have not relaxed their vigilance.

Military and police forces, over the usual number, are in barracks and reserve stations ready for instant action if necessary.

The Regional Confederation of Labor, the dominant labor organization, which is actively supporting the Government's religious policy, is conducting a nation-wide campaign by speeches, literature and newspaper publicity, opposing the economic boycott.

Steps to Oppose Boycott
It announces other steps will be taken if necessary to prevent a reduction of the Nation's business. In reply, Roman Catholic authorities say they do not see how the regional confederation can prevent the people from not going to amusements and not spending money if the people so elect.

The transfer of Roman Catholic churches into the hands of citizens committees, who will have charge of them during the absence of the priests, is continuing quietly. A large majority of the churches throughout the Nation have already been transferred, and the work is expected to be completed within a few days.

In cases where delay has occurred in turning over churches it has been due to the work of checking up inventories of church property. When this checking up is completed the

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CALLES REJECTS
BISHOPS' PLAN
TO SUSPEND LAW

Mexican President Declares
Energy Required Will Be
Used for Enforcement

GENERAL OBREGON
BACKS GOVERNMENT

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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post office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate
of postage provided for in section 1103,
act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July
2, 1924.

Concord, New Hampshire
TELEPHONE ELGIN 3440
Canadian Customs Brokers
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CANADA
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
CRICKMORE & LE ROY
WELLINGTON ST., W., TORONTO, CAN.

Tosh's
de Luxe
oney can buy!"

Shirts-to-Measure,
512 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
LONDON
27 OLD BOND STREET

ow well we make
garns us the most.
\$8.00 Upward
-AT 43D STREET
ORK
PARIS
2 RUE DE CASTIGLIONE

or folded and pinched at the top. The supple tam crown draped in back is also very conspicuously shown. Other important features of this collection are the contrasting color combinations—the predominance of the red shades—and the new feather trimmings. But see them in the Gold Room, second floor.

GENEVA DEFERS ARMS QUESTION

Debate on Method of Limiting Arms Postponed Until British Admiral Returns

By HUGH F. SPENDER
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 3.—The chief committee of the preparatory disarmament commission met in subcommittee "A" here again today and decided in the absence of Admiral Aubrey Smith, an important member of the British delegation, to postpone further discussion on the third question, which the preparatory commission had addressed to them, until his return.

The subcommittee has already decided the standards by which it is possible to measure the armaments of one industry against those of another, as to the number of effective, the period of service, equipment, expenditure, and so on, but it has still to decide what are the methods by which a reduction and limitation of land, naval and air armaments can be effected, and what are the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the methods which should be chosen.

Distinction in Armaments
This is considered even a greater crux than the first part of the question and, as Admiral Smith has played a considerable part in the debate, the commission felt it would postpone the discussion pending his return from Paris.

Today they will, therefore, proceed to discuss question 4: "Can there be said to be offensive and defensive armaments, and is there any method of ascertaining whether a certain force is organized for purely defensive purposes no matter what use may be made of it in time of war or whether, on the contrary, it is established for such purposes with a view of aggression?"

This question, it is felt, is capable of solution if there is an obvious distinction between purely defensive armaments which are usually in the nature of fortifications and armaments which can be used for aggressive purposes.

Far more rapid progress is indeed expected on this question than on question 3, which is the most difficult of all the riddles which the preparatory commission has asked the subcommittee to solve.

The delegates have returned refreshed by their holiday and with more precise instructions from their respective governments.

Americans to Remain
Once for all the rumor may be disposed of that the American delegation has returned to strike a dramatic attitude and return home if more rapid progress is not made in solving the many difficult questions which have been handed to the subcommittee. So far from this being true, it may be confidently asserted that the American delegates have been instructed to see the thing through and to exercise the patience which they have shown in dealing with the cross-currents of European politics which render the achievement of disarmament so difficult.

It is expected that the debates of subcommittee "A" will last a long time, possibly into the autumn.

The plan agreed on today is for the subcommittee to sit in the mornings and three sectional committees on land, naval and air armaments to sit in the afternoon. In this way the plenary committee will be able to keep in constant touch with the work of the sections which, of course, consist of the same experts sitting in groups.

The American delegation now includes Captain Winslow, Admiral Jones, General Nolan, Major Strong and Captain Andrews, while Hugh Gibson, who played such a notable part on the preparatory disarmament commission, is also in Geneva.

VON HINDENBURG TO JOIN CELEBRATION

President to Attend Republican Ceremony in Berlin

By Wireless

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann will return from his vacation next Monday in order to be present at the celebration of the anniversary of the inauguration of the Republican Constitution on Aug. 11.

President von Hindenburg, of whom it was said he would be absent from Berlin that day, will also take part in the celebration, but once more identifying himself publicly with the Republic.

After Dr. Stresemann's return the discussion of Germany's entrance into the League of Nations will be resumed here, and members of the German delegation at Geneva appointed.

Upon its return from Geneva last March, the German Government declared it would not send a new delegation to the League of Nations in September unless it received guarantees that the League would be taken into the League without difficulties. It, therefore, is not improbable that the Reich will endeavor to obtain through its diplomatic channels certain assurances to this effect.

JAPANESE OYSTERS THRIVE IN CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Introduction of Japanese oysters to the British Columbia coast is proving a success, according to experts who examined specimens in Ladysmith Harbor. The oyster there is not the result of scientific efforts at propagation but was started when Japanese fishermen dropped a few into the harbor years ago. Recent investigations by observers indicate that the oysters may be developed commercially.

ORIGINAL AMERICAN PATRIOTS HONORED

ALBANY, N. Y. (Special Correspondence).—Homage was paid the four New York State signers of the Declaration of Independence when the "Signers' Tablet," bearing their likenesses and a suitable inscription, was unveiled in the Capitol Building by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of New York.

The tablet, which is executed in bronze, is the work of Albert Weinert, sculptor. In the center are the arms of the State of New York and on each side are the likenesses of the signers, William Floyd, Francis Lewis, Philip Livingston and Lewis Morris. It was unveiled by Mrs. Charlotte A. Pitcher of Utica, N. Y., chairman of the New York State "Signers' Tablet" Committee, with whom the idea originated, accompanied by a guard of honor from the Members Empire State, Members Philip Schuyler, and Members Fort Schuyler Societies of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer of Pelham, N. Y., State Regent, presided.

RUMBLE ON OCEAN'S FLOOR IS BELIEVED TO BE LOST VESSEL

Geodetic Coast Survey Head Reports Phenomenon in North Pacific

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Lieutenant-Commander T. J. Maher, in charge of work now being carried on by the coast and geodetic survey, north of the mouth of the Columbia River, Washington, states that he has made discoveries that may lead to the solving of one of the mysteries of the sea.

In its work of charting the Washington coast the party had occasion to drop bombs from their ship, the S. S. Guide. The detonations were recorded on shore by the means of an instrument called a hydrophone which connected with a buoy anchored several hundred feet off shore in order that the noise of the shoal water might be eliminated. By means of the hydrophone the exact position of the ship was established, and the depth of the water in which it rested was also determined.

While performing these duties Lieutenant-Commander Maher noticed that a continual rumble, entirely foreign to that ordinarily recorded, was being taken down. After completely dissembling and re-assembling the instrument, the cause of the noise still remained unsolved. The commander stated that he believed that the sounds recorded are due to the grating on the ocean floor of the hulk of some ship lost years ago.

A search of the records of the department has furnished no clue regarding the possible identity of the supposedly sunken craft. But Lieutenant-Commander Maher has informed the department that as soon as he finishes charting the waters in that section he expects to use drag lines in an effort definitely to establish the source of the unusual sounds.

ASK DEPORTATION WAIVER

FALL RIVER, Aug. 3 (P).—Diontho Teixeira, Antonio Alves Ferreira, and Antonio de Costa, ordered deported by the Secretary of Labor, for publication of anarchistic literature, have returned counsel to make further appeal to remain here. Official notice of the deportation order has not reached them, Mr. Teixeira said.

FRANCE UPHOLDS ABYSSINIA IN CRITICISM OF NEW ACCORD

Paris Asserts It Should Have Been Consulted Concerning Italian Railway in Ethiopia

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The suggestion that France guided the hand of the regent, Tafari Makonnen, when the Abyssinian ruler wrote, in accordance with his rights, a protest to the League of Nations against the Anglo-Italian agreement, is vigorously repelled in French diplomatic circles. There is not the slightest need to suppose that the Abyssinian chief requires any stimulus. Whatever opinion is taken of the Anglo-Italian arrangement, which Sir Austen Chamberlain urges does not interfere with Abyssinian independence, it is clear that there is a possibility of the free state misunderstanding Italian intentions.

Not only Abyssinia, but the European neighbors of Italy believe that Benito Mussolini is ready to pursue a forward colonial policy.

Not Responsible for Note
France considers itself unpleasantly ignored in this affair, but it is quite unnecessary to allege that France was responsible for the note, which everybody expected some months ago. Indeed it was notorious that a counter-move was contemplated, consisting in charging Abyssinia with a breach of international law relative to traffic in arms and the toleration of slavery, thus reducing the African country to silence.

The French case is that France should have been consulted regarding the Italian railway because the 1906 treaty is tripartite. Were only the railway involved, however, this point of procedure might be dismissed since it was foreshadowed in 1906.

But the Anglo-Italian communications go farther. They define a zone of exclusive economic influence for the benefit of Italy and to Britain give the government of western Abyssinian waters by means of a dam, not foreshadowed in the 1906 treaty. France is placed before a diplomatic fait accompli.

It is freely stated that Sir Austen Chamberlain had need of the support of Italy during the Mosul dispute and, therefore, made concessions to Italy which are compared with the transactions resulting in the Anglo-Russian 1907 treaty respecting Persia.

Problem for League
Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, lost no time in putting forward the French grievance when news of the accord first belatedly leaked out. Assurances were, therefore, given that the French had not entirely succeeded in convincing French opinion. However technical are the present Italian projects in Abyssinia, it is asserted that political influences follow economic influences. A difficult problem will present itself at Geneva, but it scarcely appears possible for France

VIRGIN ISLANDS SEEK FRANCHISE

Senator Bingham, After Tour, Says Inhabitants Want to Be Citizens

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 3 (P).—

That inhabitants of the Virgin Islands should be granted citizenship is the opinion expressed by Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut who has just returned from an inspection tour of the recently acquired insular possessions as a member of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

"They so understood the treaty when they voted to approve the sale of the island by Denmark to the United States," said Mr. Bingham. "They all speak English. Not many use the Danish language. The half dozen newspapers are printed in English. Many of the inhabitants came originally from the British West Indies."

Mr. Bingham also believes that Congress should as soon as possible give the islands a permanent act in place of the temporary act passed in 1917, stating that the present code of laws is based upon the territorial code of Alaska, abridged and adapted to the needs of the islands.

The people of the islands had no complaints to make, the Senator said, of injustice, cruelty, or impossibility of obtaining hearings, by the Governor and his official representatives. "The chief troubles are economic," Mr. Bingham said. "St. Thomas is not favored with as many visitors as they would like to have. Chiefly the islands are short of rain, there having been a serious drought during the past five years."

"The increased use of oil instead of coal by ocean steamers is more and more depriving the large stevedore population of St. Thomas of an opportunity to earn money coaling ships. This has been such an important element in the life of St. Thomas for the past three generations that the period of readjustment to new maritime conditions is causing great hardship to the poor people."

Mr. Bingham believes that truck farming "would prove a great boon to the inhabitants," but believes it "will not be easy to turn stevedores into truck farmers" or "sugar plantation laborers into satisfactory raisers of diversified crops."

"The money which has been spent by Congress appears to have been well used," Mr. Bingham continued. "The American people have a right to be proud of the administration of the islands."

PASSAGE RATE CUT FOR WAR VETERANS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (P).—Preferential rates recommended by the Fleet Corporation for alien World War veterans who desire to take advantage of the new law facilitating their return to the United States have been approved by the Shipping Board. On steamers of the United States

lines sailing from Bremen, Cherbourg, and Southampton, whenever adequate space is available between Oct. 1 and June 30, third and tourist class rates will be cut from an average of \$100 to \$35; second-class rates will be cut from \$135 to \$55, and cabin and first-class rates about 50 per cent.

PROHIBITION LAW FOLLOWS THE FLAG. RULES MR. SARGENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (P).—John G. Sargent, Attorney-General, holds that the law follows the flag, and American vessels anywhere are subject to the prohibition law. At the Department of Justice it was explained the opinion was given recent substantiation by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The opinion was hailed by both prohibition and coast guard officials as of material aid in the war on rumrunners. Department of Justice officials pointed out also that captains of American vessels were empowered to act against violators on board their ships inside or out of the three-mile limit—anywhere.

SWANSEA, Aug. 3.—The winners of the first day's competition in the royal national Eisteddfod of Wales were as follows: Boosey Challenge shield, M. Trehebert of Collier's band; Hawkes Challenge shield, Gwaen Gurwen of Collier's band; church choir music, "The Plow," the United Congregational Church choir of Brecon; quartet, "Cymry," a party from Swansea; violoncello solo for contestants under 18, David Francon Thomas of Swansea; oboe, clarinet and bassoon, trio, Hopkin Griffiths and party of Morrisons, Swansea; flute and pianoforte duet, Mansel Davies and Iris Clayton, Manselion, Swansea; violoncello and

harp duet, divided between Rhianon James and Meurig James of Swansea and Ada Hughes an Gwlffth Price of Pontardawe; oboe and pianoforte duet, Hopkin Griffiths and friend; organ solo, John R. Bennett Barry.

Twenty-five bands competed for the Boosey shield. Voice and choral music was a minor component of the day's proceedings, and only one party presented itself for the quartet competition. This lack of enthusiasm drew a rebuke from Dr. Vaughan Thomas, the eminent Welsh composer, who marveled at a musical nation which could enter dozens of high-caliber choirs, but only one quartet.

The visitors to the huge pavilion

Eisteddfod Trophies Awarded on First Day of Musical Tests

Americans Present Welch Flag Amid Interesting Ceremonies—Duke and Duchess of York Enter Select Circle of Bards of Britain

By Special Cable

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included many from the colonies and the United States. Many from the latter country were greatly interested in the picturesque ceremony that attended the presentation of the Welsh flag which accompanied a large quota of American Eisteddfodwr across the Atlantic in the Scythia.

Last night a choir of 700 children, assisted by the London Symphony Orchestra, appeared in an apotheosis of Welsh folk song, much to the delight of the vast audience.

Today the Duke of York and the Duchess Elizabeth were initiated into the select circle of Bards of Britain, an order which is reputed to have originated 40 centuries ago. They chose for their bardic titles "Albert O Efrog" ("Albert of York") and "Betal O Efrog" ("Elizabeth of York").

CLAN MEMBERS WELCOMED

GLASGOW, Aug. 3 (P).—A stirring welcome was given today to 1300 members of the Order of Scottish Clans in America, who arrived here aboard the steamship Transylvania for a pilgrimage of Scotland.

Club Is Organized to Encourage Artists

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence).—Encouragement of artistic endeavor along many lines is contemplated by the Cadman Creative Club, formation of which has just been completed in this city.

The club was founded by Mrs. Marshall Stooke Anderson, who is acting as its first president, and has been named in honor of Charles Wakefield Cadman, American composer. Mr. Cadman has been signaled out for this honor, it is said, in recognition of his kindly assistance given musicians, which the efforts of the club will exemplify in a broader field.

The present plan of the club, Mrs. Anderson declared, will be centered largely upon the conducting of competitions among painters, sculptors, musicians, writers, poets and similar artists. The publication of music, literary works, and other material, as well as the establishing of art exhibitions of various kinds, will be developed later when the club is more firmly founded financially.

Now—A special rate on Gas— for Home Heating

HERE—at last—is the real solution to the ever-recurring problem of keeping your home warm and comfortable in all kinds of weather.

Now there is a rate for Gas which makes this cleaner and more convenient fuel as advantageous for heating as for cooking.

Now—instead of the difficulties of obtaining hard coal, and the attendant dust and dirt of coal and ashes—

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of paying for your fuel from six to nine months before you use it—and instead of the thousand and one annoyances incident to your present method of heating—

You can have a fuel that is uniform and dependable—that takes up no room, makes no smoke and leaves no dirt—a fuel and a service paid for monthly.

In a word—almost every consideration you can think of is just another reason why you should use Gas for building and house heating

Three things, however, should be thoroughly understood:

First—Only a heating plant designed for Gas may be used for house heating—the installation of a gas burner in an existing furnace is not practical at the present time.

Second—Each installation must be handled as a separate case—no standard specification will fit all houses.

Third—Gas fuel may cost more than hard coal, but the advantages much more than offset additional cost.

In fact—the best way to get a real idea of the advantages of Gas fuel

and the new special rate for building and house heating—to get the correct idea of what this will involve—and how you will benefit from it—is to talk with our engineers, give them an appointment for a survey of your house-heating requirements, let them determine what equipment may be necessary, and estimate what it will cost to install and use Gas to heat your house.

An interview with one of our experts will cost you nothing.

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Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

BOARDS FAVOR EXAMINATIONS

One Test Is Sought of Each British Child in Elementary School

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON.—The annual conference of the Association of Education Committees in England and Wales, which was recently held at Harrogate, made decisions on two important subjects. The first of these was the vexed question of individual examinations for children in elementary schools. The conference passed a resolution affirming the desirability of children being submitted to an examination in the main subjects of the curriculum at least once during their elementary school life, and advising local authorities to institute such examinations.

The importance of the resolution lies in the fact that it is a distinct breach with the policy of "inspection rather than examination." This policy has been held sway in the elementary schools of the country since the abolition of "payment by results" which was the bane of English elementary education 30 years ago. The system of payment by results, with the annual individual examinations which it involved, was swept away because of the fact that it was found to be thwarting all attempts to achieve educational progress and to develop a liberal culture in the schools.

More Thorough Education

The arguments which led to the abandonment of the examination system and the substitution for it of a system of inspection have been justified by the expansion and deepening of education which have since taken place. The change has been particularly welcomed and valued by teachers, who feel that they have now the freedom and opportunity to lift their work onto high levels which a meticulous and rigid examination system did not allow. In consequence they are strongly opposed to any reintroduction of systematic examinations, and they make no secret of this opposition whenever they meet together.

At the last conference of the National Union of Teachers a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that a reversion to the examination system "would be educational to the last degree, inasmuch as the abolition of the system has been justified by the consequent great advance in educational aim, method and product."

That resolution was passed only two months before the decision of the local authorities' conference referred to above. There is thus a direct conflict of opinion between teachers and administrators on a question of fundamental importance in education. Mention must not be omitted of the fact, however, that it is not the re-establishment of the annual examination system that is demanded by the authorities, but only the examination of every pupil once in his elementary school career. In support of this policy, the authorities say that there is a danger of teachers undervaluing the progress of their pupils, and that secondary schools, the probability is that these "scholarship" examinations may be extended so as to serve also as a test of general attainment.

DORCHESTER CITIZENS OPPOSE CURTAILMENT OF RAIL SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1.)

struction by way of the main eastern division of the road. But an alternative is acceptable to the town of Milton, Mr. Russell said, and later Lincoln Bryant, counsel for the town, affirmed the statement.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, explained the position of the department which is constructing the division. He described the great improvement which the new line will bring, and characterized it as the biggest development which Boston ever contemplated. He assured the commission that his department expects to have the line to Field's Corner finished and opened for operation by Sept. 1, 1927.

H. Ware Barnum, counsel for the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, said that the department petitioned for the line to be shortened the period of inconvenience which the new line would require to be inevitable, for extra work to care for the railroad tracks will not be necessary.

Promises of a year's earlier fruition of the greater work and of large savings of money are the arguments which impel abandonment, he said.

Spokesmen for Dorchester citizens included Charles A. Ufford, who has long played a leading part in transportation discussions in the Dorchester district; Thomas N. Blodgett, State Representative; William H. Hennessey, State Senator, and others. A number of Dorchester men and women were present at the hearing, which was held before Henry G. Wells, one of the commissioners, who presided. Local evidence on behalf of the whole commission.

Suburban Train Increase

Advised to Help Traffic

Concerted efforts to maintain and increase the suburban train service in and out of Boston, through co-operation of retail merchants, manufacturers, business men, surrounding towns, the railroad and the Public Utilities Commission, as a partial solution to the traffic congestion of the business district of Boston, and a boon to the retail stores of that section, were urged by William H. Carter, president of the W. H. Carter Company, in an address before the governing council of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. It was the monthly gathering of this organization and followed a luncheon at Young's Hotel.



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TROTSKY VICTOR, SAYS BUCHARIN

Communist Leaders Embrace His Views, It Is Said

MOSCOW, Aug. 3 (AP)—Nikolai Bucharin, one of the officials of the Communist Party, sees a victory for Leon Trotsky in the dissident movement within the party.

Declaring that Zinoviev, Kamenev, Mme. Lenin and others have openly embraced Trotsky's "heretical" views regarding democratization of the party and other questions, Bucharin, who is called the "Apostle of Communism," says the drift of the opposition leaders is toward liquidation of the fundamentals of Communism and the creation of a democratic regime within Russia.

"Not having a single new idea or thought of their own," he says, "these dissidents have adopted outright the views of Trotsky regarding such questions as organization of the party, freedom of factions and groupings, the peasantry, economic problems, etcetera."

FILM COMMITTEE REPORTS IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—A joint committee of various branches of the film trade in England, which has been trying to evolve a scheme to increase the production of British films with a consequent curtailment of American films shown here, today announced that it had failed to find a solution of the problem.

BANISHMENT URGED FOR TURKISH LEADERS

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3 (AP)—Sixteen prominent members of the Committee of Union and Progress are on trial at Ankara, charged with plotting against the Government. The prosecuting attorney has requested a banishment for life for them. Among the 16 men are David Bey, Dr. Naaim Bey, and Ami Bey, who was director of police during the World War; Midhat Chukri Bey, Turkey's foremost newspaper editor, who was banished in 1924 for opposing the Government. Ten years imprisonment has been asked by the prosecutor for 50 other defendants.

NEW LAWS FOR TRAPPEES

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—New regulations designed to protect British Columbia's fur-bearing animals will be put into effect this fall by the Government, on the recommendation of the game conservation board. These will prohibit the fall trapping of all water animals in every part of the Province. The registration of all trap lines, making every trapper permanently responsible for the proper trapping of his own district is another measure which is preserving fur-bearers, it was stated.

SHIPS FROM ALL OVER WORLD FIND HAVEN IN BOSTON PORT

Glory of the Old Clipper Ship Days Now Reflected in the More Prosaic Arrival and Departure of Steel Hulls and Puffing Stacks

How eight miles of docking space is contained in Boston's waterfront within a radius of little more than two miles is shown to some degree in the accompanying aerial photograph of a portion of Boston Harbor. Boston is the second largest port for imports in North and South America, and there are few larger ports in the world. It is also the largest wool port in the world. Direct trade is being carried on to all parts of the world especially with South America from whence come large shipments of cocoa, rubber, mahogany, hides, tallow and rubber.

Some of the more important docks are seen directly across the harbor in East Boston in the upper right-hand corner of the picture. In the group are the docks of the Cunard, Leyland and Brockbank lines. Just to the rear of the Leyland docks is the upper right may be seen the grain elevators of the New York Central Lines.

Grain an Important Export
In the upper left hand corner, lost in the haze, are the grain elevators of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

More vessels are being attracted to Boston through the restoration of the through export traffic. Grain and flour are considered important to Boston's success as a port, because they are the only heavy commodities normally available for shipment in large quantities to European countries from which Boston's imports are largely received.

The Cunard docks shown edging the upper rim of the picture on the East Boston waterfront are the Boston terminal of regular weekly passenger service between this port and Queenstown and Liverpool. At the left of the Cunard docks is the Blackfriars Line Pier, a subsidiary of the Cunard Line, operating between Boston and Calcutta, Malay Peninsula, Straits Settlements and other Far Eastern ports, in regularly maintained freight service. These low-aided freighters, that enter on a semi-monthly schedule bring cargoes of silk, spices, rubber, hemp and other valuable products of the Orient. Many a cargo is valued at upward of \$1,000,000.

The boat crossing the harbor in front of the Cunard piers is the Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad ferry. In the harbor's foreground, serving freight and passenger piers, the first is the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company docks. This company operates the largest fleet of passenger and freight vessels in the Atlantic coastal service. One of their boats may be seen on discharging berth. This line is now operating 30 new passenger ships, the last of which sailed from these docks only recently on its initial voyage.

Where Boston Ships Its Goods
The majority of the buildings in the immediate foreground are storehouses for the city's large retail concerns. Crossing the drawbridge at the middle left of the picture, over Port Point Channel, Northern Avenue, one runs into the United States Appraisers' Stores building, jutting into the sky, a modern unit of the rapidly changing line of Boston's waterfront. In this building is the office of the revenue inspectors, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and other federal offices of the Boston district.

Below the Appraisers' Stores, and to the extreme left, is a part of the banking equipment of C. H. Sprague & Sons, local steamship agents. Diagonally across the channel from the Appraisers' Stores building, the superstructure of a sugar-laden steamer may be seen on the American Sugar Refining Company's discharging berth. Regular sailings are maintained from this port in the Banes and Havana sugar trade.

NOTTINGHAM AN INLAND PORT

Opening of Hazleford Lock Completes the Canal to Hull and Sea

NOTTINGHAM (Special Correspondence)—The fourth and final stage in the Nottingham Corporation's navigation scheme of the River Trent has been reached, and the river now forms a direct route to the sea, while Nottingham is consequently converted into an inland port.

The opening by Neville Chamberlain of the Hazleford Lock, situated 14 miles from the city and the last to be completed was described by the Minister of Health as a sign of the conclusion of the most important development in inland navigation since the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal.

The object of the scheme is to enable barges up to 120 tons to proceed from Hull and other northern towns to Nottingham. Incidentally it will mean increased transport between Lincoln, Gainsborough, Grantham, Newark and other towns in the Trent and Humber valleys, and Nottingham will become a greater trading center for the Midlands.

Locks Opened

Since the inauguration of the enterprise in 1922, locks have been opened at Holme Pierrepont, Skeke, Bardolph, and Hazleford, each of these measuring 180 feet in length, and 30 feet in width, capable of taking a tug and three barges at the same time, when required, and holding 6 feet of water above the gate sill in the driest weather. There still remains actually some dredging to be undertaken, but next spring will see the Trent quite free for navigation over a course of 100 miles.

Mr. Chamberlain who traveled down the river from Nottingham to Hazleford with representatives of the city's civic and commercial life, upon landing told the assembly that they had just passed down a beautiful river, but he looked forward to the time when it would be a scene of great activity, when there would be trains of barges passing backward and forward, and developing the trade and prosperity, not only of Nottingham, but of the whole district and valley through which the river flowed.

The Minister of Health paid tribute to the enterprise, persistence, and courage of those who had finally brought their work to its completion after fighting for several years against various obstacles. Apart from the benefit that the scheme would bring to the district, he pointed out that the construction of the works had given employment to large numbers of men who might otherwise have been walking the streets.

Water Transport Not Obsolete

Speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the Trent Navigation Company, Mr. Chamberlain praised the wonderful combination between a great company and a great corporation. He said he had been a constant advocate of the revival of inland navigation and he had never accepted the view that carriage by water was an obsolete form of transport. Compared with the rapid loco-

motive and the commercial motor lorry, traffic on the canal did seem rather hopelessly outclassed, but the fact remained that before the war over 40,000,000 tons per year were carried on the inland waterways. This surely indicated that there must be some advantage in water carriage, which persisted despite developments in other directions.

The curse of the canal system had been divided ownership, and until they could get the main traffic routes unified regarding direction it was not to be expected that money would be spent on developing them to give the canal a fair chance. It would not, however, take a very great deal of money to put them into proper working order. Sometimes when he thought of the millions poured out so freely every year on the roads, which were immediately ground into powder under the wheels of traffic he thought how admirably some of it could be spent in bringing the waterways up to date.

There was a striking and fundamental difference between the waterway and the railway or roadway, in that the wear and tear of the waterway did not increase in proportion to the amount of traffic. Once a limited sum had been spent on putting waterways into proper condition, they could go on increasing the traffic, which meant a clear profit.

SPANISH FORCES RENEW ATTACKS

Hostilities Are Resumed in Morocco, and Three Columns Reach Objectives

By Special Cable

MADRID, Aug. 3.—Primo de Rivera, following the Barcelona episode, has postponed his departure for San Sebastian in order to supervise from Madrid the operations planned against El Jerro, chieftain of the Jabala tribe, who has surrounded himself with a number of armed rebels in Morocco and is causing considerable trouble in the districts that have submitted to Spanish rule, burning and pillaging villages.

The number of men is not believed to exceed 2000, but the Spanish authorities hope soon to have the situation well in hand, the rebels having only rifles and no artillery. The Spanish do not propose to occupy the positions permanently, it is said, but intend to reach Sheshuan, where they may install a friendly caliph.

The high command will not occupy the country by means of fortified positions, a method which has been proved inefficient and costly in lives and money.

The authorities state that it is difficult to establish immediately a Madrid authority where the country is in the hands of native officials, as the whole of North Morocco has been living in a state of anarchy for two years.

Reports from the front state that operations have begun with only small losses and the forces are advancing. Three columns have obtained the objectives marked for the first day's movement.

LADY ASTOR VISITS GIBSONS IN MAINE

Free From Political Cares at Indian Landing

DARK HARBOR, Me., Aug. 3 (AP)—Lady Astor, member of the British Parliament, today was free from political cares at Indian Landing, the summer residence of Charles Dana Gibson, the artist, on Seven Hundred Acre Island, across the harbor.

Coming from Boston, where she arrived from England with four of her children, she began a month's vacation with her sister and brother-in-law in picturesque Penobscot Bay.

The party left the Boston steamer at Camden, transferred to Mr. Gibson's speed powerboat and were taken to the little island, on one end of which is located the 10-acre estate of the artist and the former Irene Langhorne of Virginia.

Lady Astor will be joined in two weeks by her husband, Viscount William Astor, and their eldest son, who arrived in this country two weeks ago for a trip to California and other western states.

ANDREW W. MELLON ARRIVES IN ROME

ROME, Aug. 3 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, arrived in Rome this morning. Mr. Mellon came from Geneva. His arrival was entirely unexpected.

Although Mr. Mellon was bombarded with questions by newspapermen as to why he was in Rome, it was stated that his stay in Rome was undecided and that he did not even know whether he would be officially greeted by the Italian Government. If he had his own way, Mr. Mellon made it known, he would prefer not to have any ceremony at all.

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Double Satin Damask Cloths, 72x108 inches	8.25
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SOUTH AFRICAN
TRADE FEATURESNew Tariff Affects Rebates,
But Does Not Reduce
Volume of Trade

CAPE TOWN (Special Correspondence)—During 1925 the preferential rebates granted by South Africa amounted to £217,327, of which total Great Britain received £243,194, Canada £48,777, Australia £27,291 and New Zealand £75.

These figures are of special interest, as it was in August last year that the new Union tariff came into full operation; and although it is not possible to deduce from the customs statistics, now for the first time available, the extent to which the tariff has affected and is likely to affect these rebates, it seems clear that the new duties have in no way lessened the volume of trade between this country and Great Britain.

Great Britain, indeed, which received the major part of her rebates

WOMEN WORKERS'
HOURS MAY BE CUTBritish Bill Would Make Maxi-
mum 50 Hours a Week

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 3.—The hours worked by women in factories will be materially reduced if the Government's bill, which was introduced formally in the House of Commons last night, gets through in its present form.

This bill is mainly to incorporate in one act such factory legislation as has been passed piecemeal in the last 25 years. The existing law restricts the week for women workers to a maximum of 56 hours. The present bill introduces a 48-hour week for women, with a proviso that overtime may be worked up to 100 hours in a year, thus bringing the working week to an average maximum of 50 hours.

It is further provided that in times of "very great stress" an additional period equal to not more than 50 hours in a year may be worked if the Home Secretary specially sanctions it.

Art Pieces From Ur of Chaldea
Among Earliest Examples KnownNew Wing of Museum of University of Pennsylvania
Exhibiting Objects Recently Obtained

Philadelphia, Pa.
Special Correspondence
THE beginnings of art, cradled in mystery, are gradually yielding their secret to the careful pick of the archaeologist who breaks through the crust of the earth's reticence and digs deeply into the heart of things. For many years the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has sent into the field its workers and its expeditions, now working alone, now in conjunction with some other institution such as the British Museum.

The funds for the majority of these voyages of discovery have come from the generosity of a former president of the museum, Eckley Brinton Cox Jr., in whose memory the new Cox wing of the rapidly growing building has been publicly dedicated. With the opening of this wing, the univer-

an inscription completely preserved through the ages.

The stele, used as one might a record book, provides material of great historical importance, and not only the stele from Ur, but that from Palestine is numbered among the treasures of the University Museum. The Rosetta Stone is, of course, the most famous of all the ancient documents, but next in succession might be counted the stele of Ramses II unearthed by the University Museum's own expedition and giving authentic information about the Egyptians in Palestine, 1292-1225 B. C.

The architectural fragments of ancient churches and palaces constitute another source of great interest both to historian and architect. The three most important and imposing are the collection of mosaics, and columns and windows from the Palace of King Merneptah at Memphis, the oldest yet discovered. Its fragments revealing the use of parts of an earlier temple; the massive gateway pylon, columns, doorways and windows from the Palace of King Merneptah at Memphis, and the colossal human-headed bull and lion guardians and the fine reliefs from the palace of the pharaoh Nubkheperre Intef at ancient Nimrud, 883-858 B. C. Gold and faience inlay still cling to the decorative treatment of the door frames from the Memphis palace, but for sheer dignity of craftsmanship, coupled with exquisitely proportional use of minute detail, nothing in the new wing can equal the Assyrian panels, all of which were obtained from Layard who excavated the palace in 1845-47, and whose discoveries have enriched the Assyrian collections of the British Museum.

The Flurines
The intimate history of ancient times may be traced in the costumes and headresses of the many flurines which date far back in the story of the world, and bring their wealth of information well within the Christian era. Many of the pieces are dated by museum authorities on the strength of evidence gained from studying the fables of style.

To the artist, however, the history of art production, as shown by means of fragments rescued from the studies of the ancients will prove of particular interest. There are, for example, fragments of original working models for the type of relief which told in pictures the story of the day, as castles in plaster was unknown, the ancient Egyptian artist was forced to rely upon just such models, to mark them off in squares, and either to enlarge or reduce their size whenever the characters shown in the models were required in the picture. The models themselves are very exact, and very clear cut, with emphasis upon outline and little stress upon detail. The finishing touches of a work of art came only with the completion of the work.

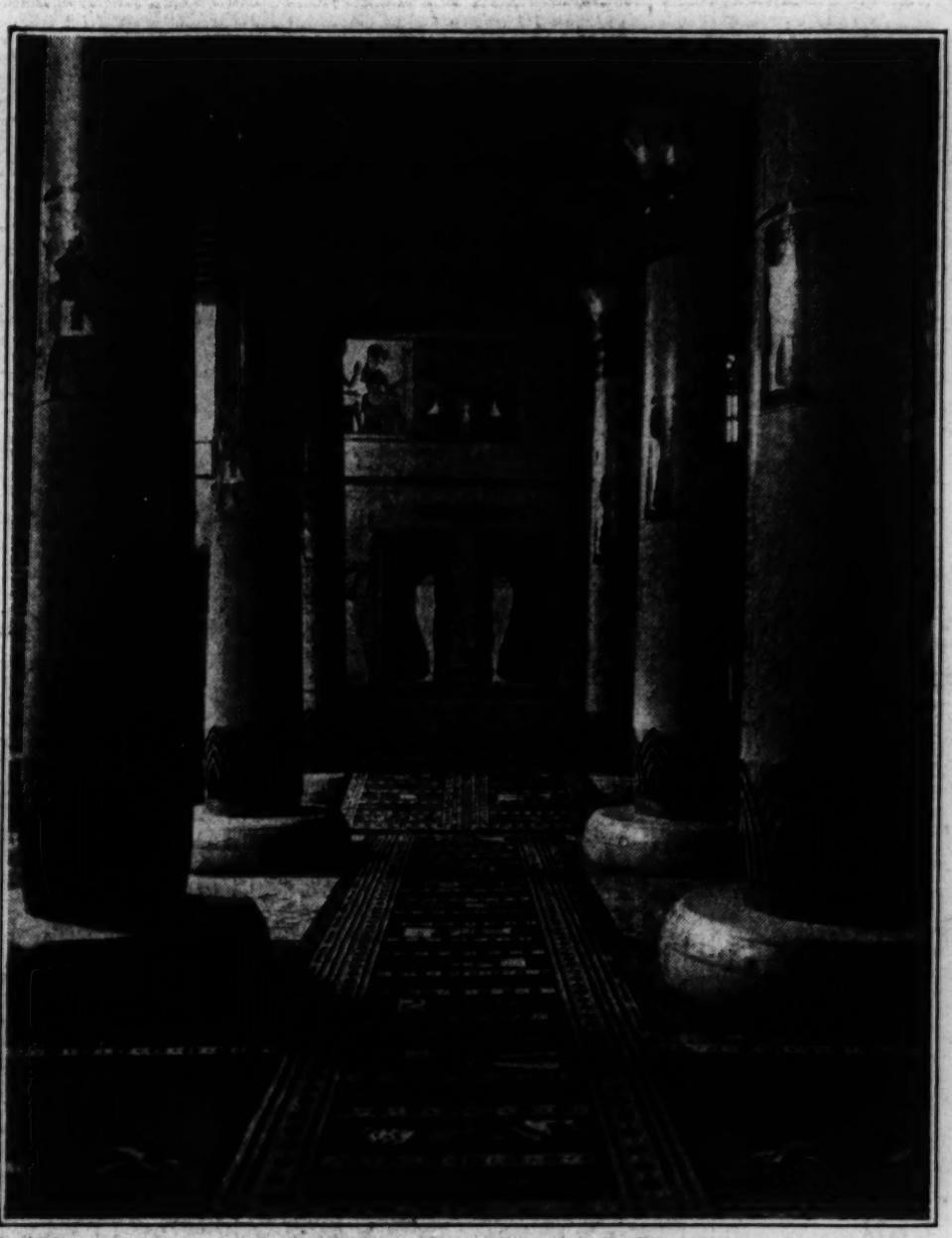
Sketches made by ancient painters are also shown, and a limestone block, marked out in black for incision, but never cut, tells the story of the artist's method in preparing a picture record.

The painter's sketches are associated in the new wing with the fragments of the ancient Egyptian art, and thus serve to emphasize the early union of the two arts.

The large lower room of the new wing is given over to the heavy architectural pieces, while the long gallery on the upper floor is devoted to sculpture. Here new, just traced Egyptian art, from its early days to the era of its decline. The earlier pieces show the vitality and strength of the art in its youth, while the figures of later dynasties are less rugged and dignified in form.

One might almost trace the lineage of the superhuman dignity which conventionalization heaped upon the head of kings.

But as Egyptian art may be strong and virile, it may also be sensitive and tender. One of the most exquisite little figures is that of Queen Nefertiti, mother of the wife of King Tutankhamen, who lived about 1375 B. C., and whose robes, draped with a rhythm of line indicative of the sun's rays, reveal the delicacy of the artist's conception. The child enters also into the art of ancient Egypt and brings to sculpture a



View of the Model of the Throne Room in the Palace of King Merneptah at Memphis, Excavated by the Eckley B. Cox Jr. Expedition for the University Museum.

GIRL GUIDE LEADER
VISITING AUSTRALIA

PERTH, W. Aus. (Special Correspondence)—The enthusiasm of Australian Girl Guides is being stimulated by the visit of the Deputy Chief Commissioner for the North of England, Miss A. M. Behrens, who came at the invitation of the chief commissioners in each of the states. After leaving the Commonwealth in November next, she will proceed to New Zealand and then Canada. It was a choice between Canada and South Africa in the present itinerary, and Miss Behrens felt the call from the first-named Dominion the more imperative.

According to Miss Behrens, the Girl Guides in England are increasing rapidly in numbers, and the movement generally is in a flourishing condition. Miss Behrens has been in charge of the training center of Foxlease in the New Forest, concerning the success of which Princess Mary is very interested. This center is frequently visited by Australian women associated with the Girl Guides, and one of the latest to go there was Lady Bridges, the South Australian commissioner, who is the wife of the Governor, Sir Tom Bridges.

KING BUILDS HOME
FOR BELGRADE YOUTH

BELGRADE (Special Correspondence)—The life of poor students in Belgrade is hard. In order to maintain themselves in the city, where life is expensive, they have to give lessons and undertake other work with no bearing whatsoever on their studies. But even what they can earn in this way does not provide them with sufficient means for

WASHINGTON TO MAKE
NOTED REGION A PARK

OLYMPIA, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The state parks committee has decided to make "Dry Falls," a geological study and one of the natural wonders of the country, into a state park of 1230 acres.

Geologists and historians are divided on the origin of the region. Some hold that the cones and falls were cut by a glacial flow, while the popular belief is that the cones were some the bed of the Columbia River. "Dry Falls" are more than 100 feet high, about a mile wide, and it is believed, were carried several times as much water as now flows over Niagara Falls. The Grand Coulee, flanked by high perpendicular basaltic walls, runs for miles and includes a number of farms.



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BERLIN HONORS
SOFIA EDUCATORBulgarian Mathematician
Lectures in German
University

SOFIA (Special Correspondence)—Academic circles in Bulgaria are discussing the gratifying honor which has been bestowed upon Dr. Cyril Popoff, professor of mathematics in the University of Sofia, who has just been invited by the University of Berlin to lecture there during the summer session on "Integral Methods and Their Application."

Professor Popoff recently gave an introductory lecture in the auditorium of the mathematical department of the university at an impressive meeting at which many distinguished savants were present, including Professor Einstein. The dean of the department of mathematics introduced Professor Popoff with words of warm appreciation and pointed out that he had distinguished himself in one of the most difficult and important fields of the higher mathematics. After that the Bulgarian gave his lecture in faultless German.

In the evening the professors in the mathematical department of the university gave a banquet in honor of Professor Popoff at which Professor Bernard gave a toast to the Bulgarian people and Bulgarian learning for both of which he said he cherishes the highest hopes.

It is interesting to note that there are more Bulgarian students in Germany than foreign students of any other nationality, and that their number has rapidly increased during the past 10 years. In 1914 there were only 182 Bulgarian students in the German universities; now there are 1061. Rumania comes second on the list with 708.

The Italian university at Kamerino gives free tuition and scholarships of 1000 Italian lire to a number of Bulgarian students every year. Last year the most brilliant student in the law department of Strassburg University was young Bulgarian, the nephew of the former Bulgarian Minister of Education, S. S. Bobcheff.

PRAGUE EXCAVATES
ANCIENT QUARTERS

PRAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Traces of the oldest settlement in all Greater Prague, dating from the ninth and tenth centuries in part and also from prehistoric days, have just been unearthed near the foundations of the Gothic castle on the Vysehrad.

The excavations have been considered of sufficient importance to warrant the President of Czechoslovakia, Thomas G. Masaryk, contributing a substantial sum toward the work. Fragments of vessels have been uncovered by archaeologists which have led them to conclude that they have come across the most ancient inhabited spot within Greater Prague. Further important finds are anticipated.

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In respect of cotton pieces, goods, hosiery and apparel (£236,090), and metals, machinery and vehicles (about £250,000), is easily the Union's largest customer, and of the total imports of merchandise, £23,085,000, very nearly 50 per cent came from the "United Kingdoms." The United States, which claims the next highest place, furnishes less than 35 per cent of the imports, and Germany is responsible for only 5.2 per cent.

Last year was one of the best trade years the Union has seen, imports totaling £67,799,215 and exports \$35,255,319. Exclusive of gold, the exports of South African produce totaled £11,685,320, of which Great Britain took 55 per cent, or £24,124,256, and the rest of the British Empire £2,836,580, or about 5 per cent, and foreign countries 5.1 per cent, or £15,525,994. France and Germany were the principal foreign customers, Holland, the United States, Belgium and Italy doing business in a small way.

The feature of the country's trade last year was the increase in the export of maize. In 1924 the total maize export was valued at less than £500,000. Last year it had increased to £5,669,000, and brought the total exports of foodstuffs to £10,109,000. Wool exports, though there was a large increase in volume, showed a decline of £565,000 in value.

TEXAS GAVE MR. MOODY
A MAJORITY OF 1013

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 2 (AP)—Attorney General Dan Moody won the Democratic nomination for governor of Texas in the primary of July 24 by a majority of 1013 votes, complete and revised unofficial returns to the Texas election bureau show.

Totals were announced as follows: Moody, 411,230; Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson, 284,938; Lynch Davidson, 230,015; the Rev. C. F. Zimmerman, 2010; Mrs. Edith Williams, 1485; and Mrs. S. M. K. Johnston, 1008.

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Tugging ElephantSix-Horse Team Pulls Away
From Pachyderm in Pulling
Contest

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Horses have a greater pulling power for their weight than have elephants or oxen. This was stated here by Wayne Dinmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America, to be a newly discovered fact recently demonstrated by the dynamometer.

In tests conducted while a circus was here, a six-horse team that weighed 9915 pounds exerted a pull equivalent to starting a load of 44,235 pounds on granite block pavement, Mr. Dinmore stated. Whipping was forbidden.

An elephant was hitched to two dynamometers for a test, and he wore the ordinary breast collar by which he is accustomed to pull loads of circus grounds. This elephant weighed slightly less than the combined weight of the six horses. He was able to start the dynamometers only two or three feet at a time, whereas the six-horse team "walked right away" with a load 25 per cent greater. It was explained by Mr. Dinmore, who conducted the demonstration.

"Elephant men insist that elephants can push with their heads better than they can pull with breast collars, but facilities for a pushing test were not available."

Mr. Dinmore has returned from Amherst, Mass., where he directed a test of oxen and horses with a dynamometer at the State Agricultural College. It was proved that oxen could not pull as large a load in proportion to their weight as horses.

sity museum takes its place as one of the foremost art repositories of the world, and gives a permanent home to archaeological treasures comparable in value to those in the finest museums of Europe.

From Ur of the Chaldees

For the first time, the entire collection of objects obtained by the recent joint expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania Museum has been placed on public view. And with this remarkable aggregate the visitor becomes aware of the intense human interest which from the beginning of time surrounded the relics of bygone periods.

Two significant pieces have come from Ur of the Chaldees: one, a copper bull, dating back through the ages to 4300 B. C., and said to be the earliest piece of sculpture ever retrieved by man; and the other a mosaic cylinder column, taken from the same temple—that of Ninkhurrag—and claimed as the earliest known instance of the use of the column in architecture.

The Rosetta Stone

Pastoral life of 5000 years ago is pictured in a panoramic frieze; the insignia of artists shown in the doorsocket from the great algarat of Ur; a stone shaped somewhat like a beehive, but carved in the coils of a snake, and bearing on its underside

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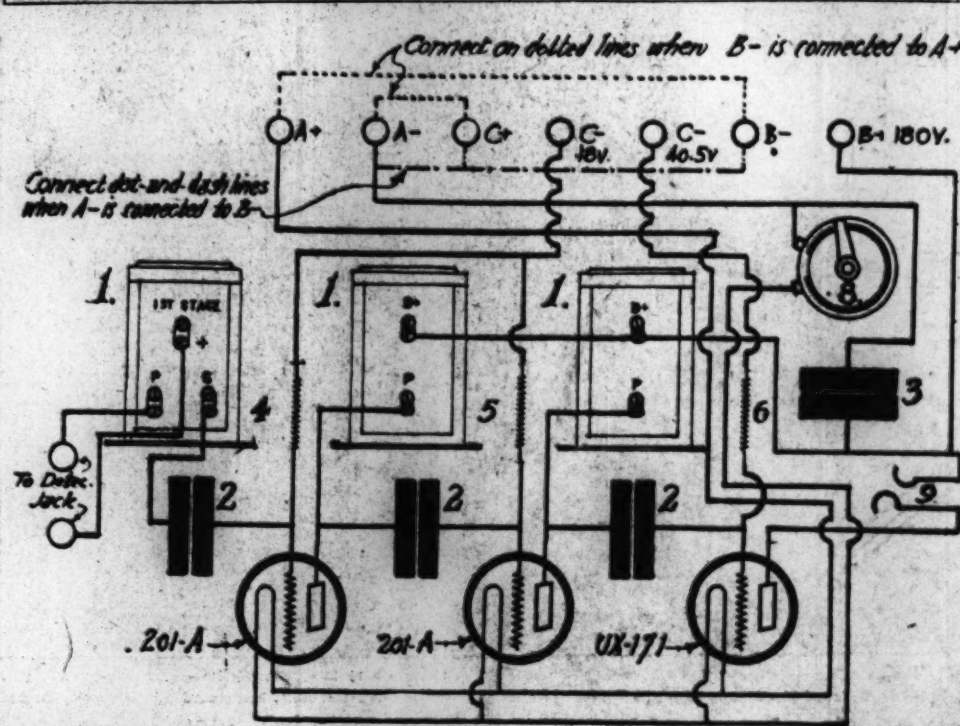
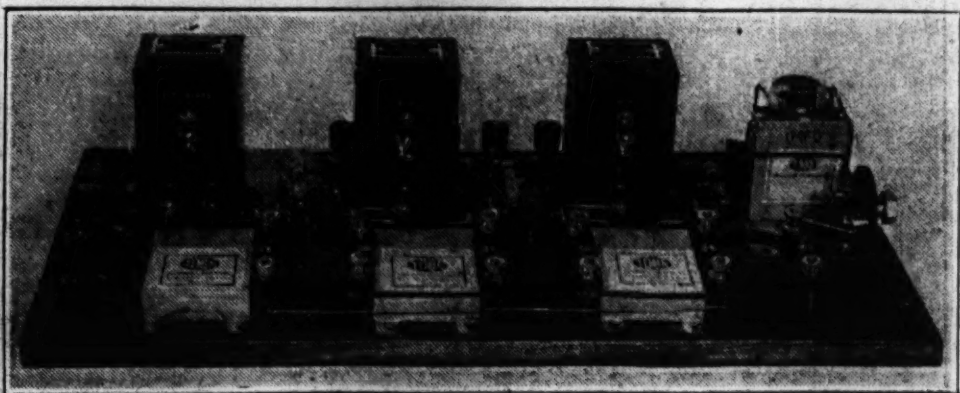
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RADIO

Impedance Connections Simple



The Diagram Clearly Shows the Necessary Choke Coils, Coupling Condensers and Leaks Necessary for the Construction of the High Quality Amplifier Discussed in the Accompanying Article. As May Be Seen From the Photograph, This Unit is Very Attractive, Even On Its Bread Board Mounting, and Can Be So Constructed as to Fit Into This End of a Set Now Occupied by the Audio Transformer and Tubes.

HIGH QUALITY, AMPLIFIER IS EASILY BUILT

Separate Unit Impedance Type May Be Made for Any Set

Impedance audio amplification is rising steadily in public opinion as an ideal form of obtaining good volume with excellent quality. This paper first discussed this form of amplification two years ago, suggesting it as a possible substitute for the then popular resistance type of amplifier and predicting its popularity when the proper units for its use were available.

In both the latest model of the Browning-Drake receiver and the Hurd adaptation of the same, impedance amplification was used and many excellent reports from satisfied users have come in, as a result of these stories. A good power tube should be used with this type of an amplifier, if the utmost in tone quality is to be realized. We cannot emphasize this point too strongly, as there seems to be a resistance among many readers, due to the fact that having formed the habit of using an all-purpose tube in the past this should do for the present.

For those who are at all technically inclined we would refer them to an article on tubes about to be published on this page, which will show conclusively that a power tube must be used for really good audio amplification.

An impedance amplifier, in which the three essential units of this type of amplifier are mounted separately, rather than combined in a single case as in the National Impedanceformer, is shown in the accompanying photographs. These units consist of a choke coil, a coupling condenser and a good resistance or leak.

The latter unit, a grid leak, is worthy of some discussion. Good resistances have always been a problem in radio and poor ones the cause of a large majority of radio troubles.

Moisture and atmospheric changes have been found to effect the value of the resistance materials have not been stable. This year has seen a decided step forward with the incorporation of metalized leaks in which the resistance material is fixed on a glass surface thereby giving much more stability.

An even greater step forward is the one taken by Tobe Deutschmann in the introducing of an evacuated leak on the market in which a small glass rod is coated with a metalized resistance substance and then the whole is incorporated in a glass tube with wire connections to the metal end clip contacts. This tubing is hermetically sealed at either end and then evacuated. This keeps the resistance in a vacuum, which is an ideal location since the possibilities of atmospheric and temperature changes is reduced to a minimum.

This leak is known as the "Tilp" leak, the name describing the small metal glass tip located on the leak where it has been evacuated. This leak is incorporated in the amplifier about to be described. Tobe condensers are used, having established a reputation for standing up under the load that strong audio currents impose upon the coupling capacities of an impedance amplifier.

The list of parts is as follows:

1. Set of three National audio choke coils.
2. Three Tobe 1 mfd. filter condensers.
3. One Tobe 1 mfd. filter or by-pass condenser for by-passing.
4. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The wiring diagram is sufficiently clear, so that we believe no particular directions are required to enable the constructor to follow it. Particular care must be taken to make sure that all soldered connections are well made. If rosin-core solder is used, grasp all joints firmly after they are made and try to pull them apart, using some little force. If a joint comes apart, it should be resoldered, taking pains that all metal surfaces are bright before joining them.

The tubes to be used are shown on the wiring diagram. It is preferable to use the ones shown and to use the D. C. battery voltages indicated. If, however, the constructor prefers to use a UX-112 power tube in place of the UX-171, the C battery bias on this should be reduced to the same as that employed on the other two tubes.

In connecting this amplifier to the set, the following precautions must be observed:

1. That in the set the A-minus and B-minus are connected together. This is not true of all sets. If in your set the B-minus is connected with the A-plus, then a similar connection must be made in the amplifier, as indicated by the dotted lines on the diagram.
2. The B-minus should be connected to the ground connection of the set.
3. To couple the amplifier to the set, obtain a short length of double telephone cord, with cord tips on each end. Plug one pair of cord tips into an ordinary loudspeaker plug, and put this plug in the phone or detector jack on your set. Connect the other two ends of the cord to the two binding posts marked "De-

tor B-plus." If the amplifier does not operate with the loudspeaker plugged on the jack at the other end, interchange the two ends of the leads in the detector jack.

National choke coils are correctly designed for use in an impedance amplifier. They are of the proper inductance, and, moreover, the first stage coil has built into it a radio-frequency choke, which is necessary for proper operation of an impedance

or resistance-coupled audio amplifier. Building this amplifier and connecting it in place of your old audio amplifier will bring your receiver quite up to date, so that it will be the equal, if not the superior, to many of the latest factory-built receivers, and the cost which would result by selling your old set at a loss and buying a new one is reduced to around \$20.

V. D. H.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 18

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WJZ, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

7 to 10 p. m.—Military band music.

WJZ, Ottawa, Ont. (445 Meters)

8 p. m.—Children's half hour, Aunt Beanie.

8:30 p. m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture market reports.

9 p. m.—Chateau Laurier Concert Orchestra.

9:30 p. m.—Progress by Charles La Roche Orchestra, followed by dance music.

CECA, Toronto, Ont. (357 Meters)

10 p. m.—Harold Rich and his Versatile Canadians.

WCHS, Portland, Me. (354 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—News of the Day.

9 p. m.—WEAF special program.

9:30 p. m.—WEAF Saxophone Octet.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

8 p. m.—Big Brother Club.

8:30 p. m.—United States Army Band.

9 p. m.—Tribute to the Navy.

9:30 p. m.—Musical.

WEE, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (335 Meters)

8:55 p. m.—Market reports.

9 p. m.—Three Musical Mirth Makers.

9:30 p. m.—Radio Nature League under the direction of Thornton W. Burgess.

10 p. m.—The Barnstormers.

10:30 p. m.—Max I. Kruse and his orchestra.

11 p. m.—Special musical program.

Weather reports; baseball results.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (344 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Sheridan's Orchestra.

9 p. m.—From WEAF.

9:30 p. m.—United States Army Band.

10 p. m.—The Hawaiian.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (325 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Bill Jones' Capital Orchestra.

8 p. m.—Talk.

8:30 p. m.—Jongleurs and "Unlucky Troubadour."

9 p. m.—The Good Humor Boys.

WJZ, New York City (445 Meters)

8:55 p. m.—Musical concert orchestra.

9 p. m.—Imperial Opera.

9:30 p. m.—Astor orchestra.

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Children of the World—They Are Much the Same in Poland, Algeria or Korea



¶ In Poland—the two boys have said something to make the little girls giggle—surely an international trait.



¶ In New Mexico, at San Juan Pueblo, the little boy is entertaining the little girl in his "Rolls." Note the expression of feminine pride.



¶ In Estonia you will find children like these at the depot selling grapes as the trains pull in. In youth the urge to merchandising is strong.



¶ In Holland—the land of tulips, windmills and wooden shoes, also quaintly dressed children. Travelers find them all most interesting.

© Keystone View Co.



¶ In Algeria—here we have "Miss Curly Locks" who poses with the savoir faire of a moving picture star. She reflects the horn of plenty. F. & A. Photos



¶ In Nankow one finds this well upholstered young person, agreeing that everything is quite all right. Ewing Galloway, N. Y.



¶ In Norway—where snow-capped peaks melt into green meadows—this sturdy pair was found, blue-eyed, blonde and bashful.



¶ In Bulgaria—here are two gypsy children. Some thing in their expressions is suggestive of the freedom of the "wide open spaces."



¶ In Czechoslovakia the photographer found them returning from school. They are making those funny faces because the sun is shining in their eyes.



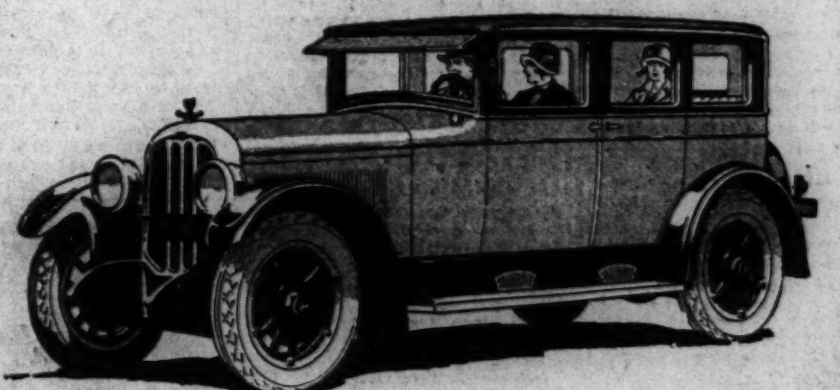
¶ In Spain this trio was snapped, posing in a figure of the national dance. Listen carefully and you may hear the castanets and tambourines.



¶ In Constantinople—a study in expression reveals suppressed mirth. They may break out into rippling laughter any moment.



¶ In Korea this section of a village street, which has a brook running through it, seems especially inviting as a playground. © Norman Davidson and Brown & Dawsey, N. Y.



Its Long-Suit is Performance

THE new Chandler is noted everywhere for its brilliant performance, and it certainly looks the part.

The classic refinement of its beauty, its harmony of proportion, its lithe gracefulness—all symbolize quality.

Chandler is built for people who seek real quality—who like fine furniture in their homes—and wear good clothes—and insist upon the first-class pleasure of motoring.

The power of Chandler's great Pikes Peak Motor is such that you can roll along at walking speed, smoothly, without shifting back from high gear—and cruise right up extremely steep hills without a flutter, or semblance of labor.

And all you need to do to lubricate the car is to push a plunger with your heel. Chandler has the great "One Shot" System of centralized chassis lubrication! Come in and look over the new models.

THE CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY • CLEVELAND
CHANDLER

DISTRIBUTORS AND DEALERS
IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

THE HOME FORUM

One Who Sought for Beauty

CAN you see him, a curly-haired, sturdy child of seven, clad in toy armor,—caring for the horse and holly trees of picturesque Epping Forest on his pony? In that picture is rooted how much of the future: beautiful and historic surroundings in childhood; affection and happiness at home; comfort, books; a father's interest in the age of chivalry, in stately Gothic churches, in perpetuating ancient celebrations. The "merit" of William Morris was not "by poverty oppressed."

Even his school days at Marlborough were marked by a liberty of discipline, giving him freedom to follow his own bent, which led chiefly to solitary walks and explorations. What more fitting place than Oxford, that vision of gray-roofed houses and a long winding street and the sound of many bells,—for his collegiate years. And what a pretty happening that upon his threshold he met a friend for always, the artist, Burne-Jones! Then and there they set out, hand in hand, as it were, to "follow the gleam."

One cannot predicate any occupation of William Morris without saying hurriedly,—"Yet he was something more." It is poetry the most inclusive of the arts? It is so averred. It was Canon Dixon, of the Oxford group, who, entering the room, heard from Burne-Jones, (of Morris)—"He's a big poet." "Thereafter," says the Canon, "for a term or two, Morris came to my room almost every day with a new poem. Many of these appeared in a short-lived magazine,—"Oxford and Cambridge,"—founded by Morris and his friends. In it, also, were published three of Rossetti's finest poems:—Rossetti, in the future to be an intimate and perpetual friend.

There were vacations; and during some of these Morris found another absorbing interest in architecture, is featured in the ancient, majestic churches of England and France. He earned to feel that architecture was that art which should be basic to every beauty-lover. It was an art, then, in the Victorian Age, conspicuous by its neglect and abuse. The imposing old Gothic churches and other buildings of the same age, isolated Morris for Victorian horrors. When, some years later, he married Miss Burden, whose extraordinary beauty Rossetti has perpetuated, Morris designed his own home, the famous "Red House," and this led to new and greater activities in the cause of the beautiful. He set about, with the help of his artist friends, designing, and at last manufacturing textiles and furniture, wallpaper, stained glass, and decorations for his new house.

The ugliness of Victorian furniture is more than proverbial;—bizarre, gingerbread carvings, vegetable-patterned carpets with false shadows and impossible perspectives; Berlin wool atrocities and antimacassars. The ugliness of the covered piles of wax fruit. Decorative art was relegated to snickering.

He tried to depict his ideal world in "News from Nowhere." The leaves he used in still working. When a newspaper correspondent of today writes of "joy in work," and links between employer and employee, he is following William Morris's teaching, though he may not know it. At the commencement exercises this year of a great western university, the speaker, a western judge, referred to William Morris as the man who put dignity into manual labor. It is indubitable that, wherever, since his day, efforts are made to benefit the workman, William Morris "yet speaketh."

The whole fabric of his existence, however, was woven together by gold threads of poetry. And in his poetry he was pre-eminently individual, and contradictory. It was highly original to return to the Middle Ages for models of beauty whereby to regenerate an ugly modernism. Tennyson used medieval stories; and Tennyson wrote with a finish and a polish outdistancing Morris. But Morris excelled in certain ways all his own. He was a born story-teller, and his pen never wearies. His tales have a verisimilitude. His colors are clear and strong and undying. His characters have heroic line. His tales of Norse mythology and of Greek have epic motion. His work established a new style in English—that of vigor and clearness and absolute simplicity and sincerity.

It was after all, to the power of the pen and the printing press he returned at last. Undaunted by the halting of his personal work for humanity, he established a publishing house, where he printed beautiful editions for many modern writers besides himself. These were the happy days at Kelmscott. To be doing still one more beautiful thing,—carrying his interest in "arts and crafts" into the production of wonderfully printed and bound books!

It was here at Kelmscott he came back to his beloved realm of romance, publishing prose romances which were only poetry in a new form. In the library of Exeter College, Oxford, is preserved his last work, the Kelmscott Chaucer. It was five years in progress, three in preparation and a year and three-quarters in printing. It is glorified with pictures, title borders, ornamented initials and letters by Burne-Jones and Morris. It was at Kelmscott House that he listened to the music of Virginia playing "the olden music he loved," and at the opening "broke into a cry of joy."

H. M. H. B.

White Caps

Giant waves and baby waves beat in and out on the sand. Sending up a cloud of milky spray. Never resting. Never hurrying. They play together. Far away I can still see them. All coming closer and closer to me. Each wave, larger and smaller. Wears a white cap. All the ocean is covered. With tiny white dots. They are all snowy foaming caps. —Mary Virginia Harris, in "Blue Beads and Amber."

Farm in the Downs: Aquatint

The downs are like the top of an inverted bowl, with irregular dips in the curved surface. Snuggled into one of these is a gray farm with thatched gables and a stumpy chimney at its top, for all the world like some sort of barque come to anchor, with roofs of barns and outbuildings clustered in its wake. Yews and leafy trees are set about it, the better to protect it.

In another indenture is a wind-blown pool, with patches of blue water and mud ripples, the downs sloping carelessly and calmly to form its cup. The clouds send dark indigo ripples across it like a depression of its surface. Beside it the white road lies in a languorous sweep heaving itself over the horizon line. On either side stretches grass roughened with furze.

Down in the hollow is a gypsy wagon gay with green and gold arabesques of painted carvings; horses are tethered near and there are two white tents. Thence come the shrill, faint cries of children, with hoarse, murmurs drowned occasionally by the wind that comes up from the valley over the shelter of the hills.

But the downs lie bland and motionless in the sunshine: putty-colored patches of dry soil, sudden emerald of fresh herbage, wet young grass in the pool, yellow-gold, a thin spread of coltsfoot round the water. Beyond the farm the new forest passes from dark blue woods to azure undulations on the sky line; the sun is now striking the west gable, turning it to greenish-white, and silencing the pile of rough-cut timber, weathering through the seams. Clouds are rising indistinctly on the filmy lavender haze, inquisitively puffs, creeping round the bowl: a circle of watchers neighboring and whispering to each other. Higher clouds shimmer in silver lacinae.

A man appears walking over the uneven ground; he swings his arm and changes the coat he carries as he pulls uphill. Distant creaking wheels: the wind brings up echoes from the town: faint cries: barks: a distant hum; it murmurs ceaselessly. The stolid creak of wheels comes nearer: the buzz of a motor over-taking it loudens into a regular thudding: people's voices are heard as they go past, in dreamlike remoteness, to follow the man and vanish over the hill. The cart, still creaking along, has turned into the track to the farm and will not pass as the lavender sky is darker: intensely dark the sky line of the forest. Big clouds from the west are rising up toward the sun. Watery yellow rifts break through the battalions advancing steadily. The white puffs are still watchful on the opposing horizon, but the sunlight is almost obscured: one piercing shaft of silver light does not reach far. The pool is blankly, opaquely grayish-blue, set in low-toned green though the eastern horizon is still blazily azure. The clouds are lowering on his line the sky, coming up like the inside curve of a great wave, their edges oddly brushed with darker gray.

The wind is colder, voices clearer: the sky is gradually enveloped, misty gray, over the forest: the sun on the horizon is turning to a watery turquoise green. Sharp specks and twirls of an acute dark gray appear amongst the watchful puffs: the forest horizon is nearly black.

A seamy smudge, perforated with deep blue, is overwrapping all things. There comes the first insidious drop of stealthy rain.

Dynasties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now leaps the Sun
Out of the sea:
King of the East
Doing
King of the West
Yet to be.

He shakes his hair
Over the waves.
Where are the tyrants gone
Who lorded it there
In Tyre, in Babylon:
Where are the slaves?

He shouts over "pace
And the western sea.
What People shall rise,
And look on his face,
And read in his eyes
Their empery?

Richard Church.

Sifted Sunlight

Softly the sunlight sifts through the green leaves, leaving but a pallid yellow dust on moist lichen, or a tiny nugget of old gold scattered carelessly about the moist floor in the vaulted stillness of the petti forest, preserved on an evergreen peninsula that lies like a green meadow imposed on the waters of Lake Washington.

Forests are mingling scents of pine, of fir, of cedar, of dank, moist-laden earth where the sun has been so finely sifted by the leaves as scarcely to penetrate at all; to be dissipated in places by the closely woven screen of the leafy sea, to become intangible, invisible; yet entirely palpable at noon of a clear day, when the forest is more green than dark, with an immutable, eternal greenness.

The lifting fragrance of the earth that delights the senses is the frank incense and myrror of a Northwest forest, the fine flower of a summer day amid vast trees that stretch tall spindly summits from thick brown columns towards the fleeting clouds. There is scarcely a bloom, merely leaves, of every shape and style, yet the air is redolent of earthy scents of lingering treasure of faint wood perfume unexpressed and undistilled.

Green leaves are fluttering on the trees; brown leaf mould and the fragrance of leaves, leaf outlines, are on the ground. Little pools of sun: little ponds of shadow.

Everywhere beyond the swirling breeze that scampers the ripples along the beach and the wayward leaves of the short, there is a majestic stillness, the silence of growing trees under a western firmament, that is lighted by a sun that only penetrates faintly a portion of the snug woodland.

To Write Well

For a man to write well, there are required three necessities: to read the best authors, observe the best speakers, and much exercise of his own style.—Ben Jonson, in "Timber."

Richness

All the breath and the bloom of the year in the bag of one bee: All the wonder and wealth of the mine in the heart of one gem: In the core of one pearl all the shade and shine of the sea.

—Browning, in "Summum Bonum."

Interdependence

When I am at home, and dressed as I ought to be, I carry on my body the workmanship of an hundred tradesmen, the building and furniture of my house employ as many more, and five times the number adorn my wife.—Swift, "Gulliver's Travels."

"Come and see"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE READ in the Gospel of John that the day after John the Baptist had baptized Jesus in the river Jordan, as the Baptist was standing with two of his disciples, Jesus passed by. John, gazing fondly and reverently upon him, said, "Behold the Lamb of God!" Thereupon the two disciples left him and followed after Jesus. When Jesus, feeling their need, inquired what they wished, they asked, "Master, where dwellest thou?" He answered simply, "Come and see."

So they went with him, and we read further that they abode with him that day. Of those inspired hours we have no record. They were the beginning of the Master's ministry of teaching his disciples. The next day Philip of Bethsaida became a follower of Jesus. It would seem that after brief instruction he perceived the fact that true Christianity presents positive proof of its divine origin and healing efficacy. He went to tell his friend Nathaniel that he had found the Messiah prophesied in the Old Testament, and when Nathaniel asked skeptically whether any good thing could come out of Nazareth, Philip straightway answered, "Come and see." Confirmation awaited Philip's pure trust, for the Master's first words to Nathaniel were a convincing proof of his understanding of divine omniscience. Showing his spiritual power of discerning thought, he greeted Nathaniel with the words, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile!" He had recognized in Nathaniel freedom from that mental characteristic which disturbed Nathaniel in the people of Nazareth. Jesus next told Nathaniel that he had seen him before Philip called him, when he was standing under the fig tree. This spiritual welcome, this proof that it was really the Christ, not his friend Philip, who had called him, made Nathaniel instantly a believer, and he acknowledged his new faith in the stately words, "Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel."

An awakening humanity today again inquires eagerly of the Christ, "Where dwellest thou?" Through Christian Science, as revealed to Mary Baker Eddy, the reply is identical: "Come and see." On page 3 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," indicating the exoteric nature of true Christianity, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Christian Science is not a dweller apart in royal solitude; it is not a law of matter, nor a transcendentalism that heals only the sick. This Science is a law of divine Mind, a pervasive animus, an unerring intellect, an ever-present help. Its presence is felt, for it acts and acts wisely, always unfolding the highway of hope, faith, understanding."

Jesus' loyal disciples followed him persistently. His abiding place became theirs, whether in fishermen's boats, by the seaside, in the midst of the multitude, in the synagogue, or on the mount. They did not understand all that he tried to teach them, but they grasped and utilized as much as they could. They remained loyal because they felt divine assurance of the correctness of what they were learning. When numbers of those who thought they wished to be Jesus' disciples turned away because they found some of his teaching difficult to comprehend, Jesus asked of the twelve, "Will ye also go away?" Peter answered for them, "Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life."

Christian Science makes the same demand for loyalty and persistence on the part of its followers today. They may not at once grasp the depth of its teaching, but they can be assured of the truth of Christian Science in so far as it heals sin, sickness, poverty, discord, and death. The process of Christian Science is simple. It requires only that each one take what he can of its truth and apply it as best he can to the immediate need and daily conditions of his own life. Describing the mission of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 152 of that book: "The author has endeavored to make this book the Asclepius of mind as well as of body, that it may give hope to the sick and heal them, although they know not how the work is done. Truth has a healing effect, even when not fully understood."

One who would gain the benefits of Christian Science in their fullness must relinquish belief in materialism, in scholastic theology, theosophy, spiritualism, systems of healing dependent upon the human mind. As he substitutes an understanding of the teachings of Christian Science for human theories, beliefs, and superstitions, he begins to find those quiet resting places and sure dwellings prophesied by Isaiah. As he learns gradually how to practice gratitude, spiritual joy, and serenity, he receives the same heavenly assurance which caused David to sing, "This is my rest for ever: here will I dwell; for I have desired it." As he perceives that the Christ dwells now and forever in Spirit, not in matter, he becomes continuously conscious of the eternal welcome of divine Love, that heavenly cordiality which was revealed to John on Patmos in the words: "And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely."

Iris

Now iris, like a flock of birds,
Down to the pool's green water
flies.
Sunning small, lovely, curving wings
And radiant, scented dye.
As in a mirror, on the pool
The gold and purple lies.

I waited, hoping for a song.
I saw the tall leaves bend and
swing.
It seemed in me some violet throat
Might open presently and sing.
But they were still as birds at night,
Each with his head beneath his wing.

—Louise Driscoll, in "Garden Grace."

The Cornish Coast

There was not a breath of wind.
The sea lay as still as the harbour;
the afternoon sun filled the air with
dry heat; some yachts were coming
in slowly, with white sails and white
sails, and a little boat with an orange
sail passed close to the shore. . . .
The air was as mild as the air of
Naples and the sea as blue as the
sea in the Bay of Naples. It
stretched away, under the sun,
light, noiseless to the horizon,
scarcely lapping against the great
cliffs, covered with green to the sea's
edge. Trees grew in the clefts of
the rocks, they climbed up the hill,
covering it with luxuriant woods;
deep country lanes took one inland
and the butterflies fluttered out
of the bushes and over the edge of
the cliff, where they met the sea-gulls
coming in from the sea like great
white butterflies. All day long the
sea lay motionless and the yachts
went in and out of the harbour. . . .
And the ferry-boat, roared slowly by
an old man, crawled across from
Poulna to Polruan and from Polruan
to Poulna. . . .

Polruan lay back in the arms of
the hill, with its feet in the water. . . .
I was never tired of looking at
Poulna. It seemed not so much to
have been made, but to have grown
there, like something natural to the
rock, all its houses set as it instinctively,
each in its own corner, with all
the symmetry of accident. It
nestled into the harbour. . . .
I am content to sit on the rocks
as near as I can to the water, and
watch a few feet of sea for an hour.
Form and colour change at every
instant. . . . Some happy accident of
wind or tide or sunlight seems
always to bring its own variation.
At sunset the sea warms and
lightens into strange colours. As the
sun goes down in a ball of intense
fire, the round seems to flatten itself
out to a long glowing bar, scorching
the sea under it; a pale sunset sea
the sea chill, grey, uncoloured. The
shadow of golden fire burnishes it
into glittering steel, or it lies like a
mirror misted by a breath. Every
sunset here is a marvel, and the sea
a shining floor.—Arthur Symonds in
"Cities and Seascapes and Islands."

Photograph by Wehrli, S. A. Kitchberg, Zürich

Market and Clock Tower, Berne

Glimpses of Early American Dwellings

When the first immigrants landed they counted themselves fortunate to find any shelter. An overhanging rock was a boon, and a cave was a luxury. The bank of a creek or river sometimes was utilized for an artificial cave, or for a cave house, which extended back into the interior, and had a rude exterior, roofed with branches of trees, out toward the stream.

When something more ambitious was possible, it was often customary to plant in the ground two upright poles, forked at the top. From one fork to the other a ridgepole was stretched. Then, of three sides, saplings were placed, leaning from the ridgepole to the ground. On the fourth side it was easy to stretch a blanket. . . . No floors were needed; what could be more efficient than packed earth?

As pioneers moved back into the wilderness, they repeated such primitive beginnings. A good example of the structures with which they had to be satisfied was the house near Gallipolis, in which, for many years, lived Ann Bailey, a famous character of the early days of Ohio. One who visited her . . . has told of this cabin:

"She built it of fence rails, which lapped at the corners. It was more like a shed, had one door, and a single window, a small four-pane affair. The roof was made without nails, of black oak clapboards, perhaps four feet long, held to their place by weight poles. The chimney was outside, four feet high. The fireplace would take a stick four or five feet long. The interior of the cabin was stuffed with stone and old rags, and daubed with mud."

When F. A. Michaux visited America he was much impressed by the curious houses. Once he wrote: "In the United States they give often the name of towns to a group of seven or eight houses. . . . The mode of constructing them is not the same everywhere. At Philadelphia the houses are built of brick."

Down in South Carolina the early builders of the primitive houses of pine boards, given by the British, instead of logs. When William Logan, traveler from Philadelphia, in 1748, saw them, he marveled at the fact that they "are in general tarred all over to preserve them, instead of painting." He also spoke of the fact that "all have wooden chimneys which I admit do not catch fire often than they do."

These dwellers in South Carolina would have understood the words as to the methods of lighting houses, as written by one of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts in 1621, when white pine was the dependence of the people. "Out of this Pine is gotten the candle-wood that is so much spoken of, which may serve as a shift among the poorer folk; but I cannot commend it for regular good, because it droppeth a pitchy kind of substance where it stands. It is not strange, then, that when the first crude lamps were introduced among the Pilgrims, about 1620, they received a warm welcome.—John T. Faria, in "When America Was Young."

Honey Harvest

It is the last week of August. A cold dew, silvery as star to a frost, has rimed the grass, strung every spider web with pearls, tipped every pointed blade and edged every scalloped leaf with beads of blazing dawn. But the roofs of the bee cities are dry and even warm as I put my hand upon them. . . . I lay my ear to the city roof and listen. A muffled sound, distant, deep, continuous—the sound of mimic wings among the pines, the rush of mimic rains across the corn, the milling of a million mimic hoofs upon the plain! And then, instead of storm, I hear the mighty rhythm of the mill; the multicolored wheels of swishing belts, whirling wheels, ringing hammers, drone of drill and lathe and fan, the seething roar of furnace, and the stir of stepping, stepping—the stepping of a hundred thousand work-shod feet.

The sun is still behind the steep oak ridge. Through the cloths swamp swims a gold cloud of fog and lowering gloom. The gates of the bee city are shut. But now a field worker comes forth and darts away; then another, and another—water-carriers, who shall find every dew-drenched flower a fountain. Then more appear; and one returns, the first this day of many multitudes. Now every gate swings slowly out, and all the morning air begins to hum with high harvest singing, as the gold-clad workers wing along their aerial way into the ripened fields.

At ten o'clock I can hear the song from my study window. At noon I can feel it, a tingling current that hums across the taut, vertical wires of the sun, singing from all the vibrant needles of the pines, and thrilling along my own tuned nerve till everything seems charged from the dynamo in the hives: I fear no stings as I drop down among the tolling, turbulent seekers. They are too excited to attend to me. . . . Booty-gorged, they pour down before the gates, run through with their loads, empty them, and scurry back, spinning out on their heads or wildly round and round on their backs. . . .

Against the green background of pines I can see them coming afar off—little gleaming figures, silvery flecks, like ships sailing down the sunshine, low laden, some on even keels, others zig-zagging as if dodging U-boats, still suddenly, a few feet from the hive, they luff and go about, not a single ship, but fleets of them, a rocking, swaying cloud of sails coming into port from the seven seas of the sky. And other decks keep clearing port torn from their moorings by a hurricane of desire for the treasure buried on the cool sweet shores of the cloths swamp. As day declines, the uproar in the apiary gradually dies away; workers gather in groups, or hang in dense clusters, outside the crowded hives. Endless processions are still returning still going forth, but the great cloths-dew for the day has ceased. These afternoon workers are gleaming in the open meadows on the Jewell weed, the Joe-pye weed, bone-set and early goldweed; the workers on Joe-pye weed coming in covered a gray-brown from toe to antennae, with fine, dusty dour for bee bread.—Dallas Lore Sharp, in "The Spirit of the Hive."

BERNE is an old city. One day in 1191 A. D. when Berchtold von Zaeheringen went a-hunting, he discovered the strategic site whereon he afterward built the city of Berne, a high, rocky promontory surrounded on all sides but one by the rapid-flowing glacier waters of the River Aar. The strip of land was narrow, so in order to conserve space the town builders conceived the idea of building their houses with arcades. A walk down these arcades along the main thoroughfare, away from the station to the bear pit, discloses many houses with a fifteenth and sixteenth century date carved over its entrance. Many of the old houses have needed renovating as time progressed, but the Bernese have carried out this renovating in the original style, the picturesque of the old setting being preserved. True, the materials used were new; but they were made to appear old and so fit into the picture. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the arcades house modern ultra-modern shops and contain business houses with the very latest installations and conveniences.

There are certain structures along the arcades, however, which have withstood in some measure time's tooth. One such building is the famous clock tower, or "Zytglogge," to use the Bernese vernacular. The iron man atop the tower still strikes the big bell with uninterrupted regularity, and below the multi-colored cock still turns his head as he proudly proclaims the hour, as if he were a mummified calling the hour of prayer from the minaret of some Arab mosque.

The arcades are particularly interesting on a market day. Just outside of them, at the edge of the street, the peasants from the surrounding country, their characteristic short blue blouses freshly laundered, assemble and display their wares, vegetables, fruits, flowers, the product of a fruitful countryside. It is here that the red-checked Bernese housewife, accompanied by her maid, finds the choicest provisions for her table.

The Covered Bridge

There, from its entrance, lost in matted vines, . . . Where in the valley foams a waterfall. . . . Is glimpsed a ruined mill's remaining wall; Here, by the road, the ox-eye daisy mines Hot brass and bronze; the trumpet-trailer shines Red as the plumage of the cardinal. Faint from the forest comes the rain-crow's call Where dusty Summer dreams among the pines. This is the spot where Spring writes wild-dove verses In primrose pink, while, drowsing o'er his roins, The ploughman, all unnoticing, plods along: And where the Autumn opens weedy acres Of sleepy silver, while the corn-heaped wains Rumble the bridge like some deep throat of song. —Madison Cawein, in "Garden of Dreams."

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Theatrical News of the World

A GREEK CLASSIC PLAY IN AN ANCIENT ROMAN THEATER IN ALGERIA

At Stratford-on-Avon

Special Correspondence

SHOULD any lover of Shakespeare wish to realize more forcibly than ever before the magnitude of the Warwickshire man's achievement, both as dramatist and poet, he should betake himself, as I did, to Stratford-on-Avon, and see played there, within a space of some thirty hours, masterpieces so outstanding and so varied as "Richard II," "Romeo and Juliet," and "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The effect is that of having absorbed beauty to saturation point.

Yet the company now at work in the ex-cinema, which has been transformed into a comfortable temporary playhouse pending the rebuilding of the Memorial Theater, is not the strongest that Mr. Bridges Adams has succeeded in getting together. For, weakened as they are by the passing of Miss Florence Saunders, this year's gathering, though comprising such capable and experienced players as Randle Ayrton and George Skellan, together with many other young actors and actresses of considerable promise, has hardly the all-round capacity of last year's team. Their chief need at present is more attention to clarity of utterance, and to the evoking of all possible beauty, rhythmic and harmonious, out of the spoken Shakespearean verse.

"Richard II"

Of the three plays mentioned the weakest in execution was "Richard II," mainly for the reason that the name part was insufficiently rehearsed, and that Randle Ayrton, who took it, though quite the strongest straight actor in the company, cannot easily mold his temperament to the form of pictorial imagination, the vacillating and egotistic caprice, the fantastic graces, the excited self-pity, which makes this part so exactly complex. There was a tendency, moreover, sometimes to lose the rhythm by running the lines into a rapid, and occasionally, to fail in balancing perfectly the relative verbal values. Mr. Ayrton warmed to his work, however, and played the deposition scene admirably well; from which point the tragedy, after languishing somewhat, regains its force, and moved on to an impressive end.

Give actors a scene with swift and strong emotion in it, and plenty of movement, and straightaway the least experienced player of them all is at his best. Thus aided, their diction also improves, and the play, which was shown clearly in "Romeo and Juliet," when, as so often happens, the duel scene, terminating with the death of Tybalt, and the "banishment" scene, in the Friar's cell, were about the best done. In Sebastian Shaw, who played Bolingbroke, with freshness and vigor, the company have a young actor of high promise, while the Juliet of Miss Rosaline Courtneidge, though wanting power, pleased by its girlishness, simplicity, and unfeigned intelligence. Some of the scenes, it seemed to be dictated too much by the intellect, and too little by the heart; but Miss Courtneidge's performance, within its limits, was sound and enjoyable.

The best of the three productions, from an all-round viewpoint, was "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which suits a young company because the parts are fairly equally divided and are full of action, humor and poetry. Bridges Adams has provided a beautiful forest set, and his comedians, with the four lovers, are cleverly and always legitimately contrived. All the so familiar, yet ever welcome, people of the fantasy were well interpreted, and some of the players—Frank Darch, as Oberon, for example—in those few extra-quick lyrics opportunity to reveal a talent for which small parts, in the other plays, had hardly given scope. The play was much enjoyed by a house which included the American actor, E. H. Sothern, and his wife, Miss Julia Marlowe.

Temporary Theater

On March 6 of last year, at a time when preparations for the opening of the Spring Birthday Festival at Stratford-on-Avon were really well advanced, the Memorial Theater was burned down, and prompt arrangements had to be made for the fitting up of a local cinema as a temporary theater. This was duly accomplished, and the Summer Festival performances are now being given in a house which, as regards seating accommodation at any rate, is quite as commodious and comfortable as was the Memorial Theater—that building, in plain fact, having been quite grown by the expansion of the festival and the additional needs consequent thereupon.

So far, so good, but now the future has to be faced. With regard to reconstruction, nothing has yet been positively determined; but the governors are weighing the possibilities of two alternatives, namely the obvious one of rebuilding the theater upon the same site, or else of moving to another site—which the governors have at their disposal—fronting the lane that leads from the Memorial gardens toward the Parish Church. If that choice were made the walls of the burned theater, which still stand, could be adapted to the construction of a much-needed building, to be used as a conference hall, and so forth.

Such an erection, connected with the existing picture gallery, which has escaped the fire, would provide so practical a use for the site that the scheme, no doubt, will receive full consideration, the great drawback to rebuilding the theater where it originally stood—and the spot is an ideal one—being the narrowness of the available land, and the difficulty of erecting a playhouse which, while efficiently serving its purpose, shall be architecturally pleasing at all points, while open to view, as it must be, from every direction. If, on the other hand, the alternative site be chosen, the back of a theater erected thereon could be partly screened from its regular approach.

But there arises another problem which the Governors hold to be of equal importance with that of the building itself, namely the solid establishment, and temporary endow-

ment, of the Festival Company of Players. This company, during recent years, has been engaged for spring and summer festivals at Stratford, the gap between the two seasons having been filled by a short provincial summer tour to Cheltenham, Cardiff, etc. Winter tours, however, cannot profitably be arranged, at present, and it becomes necessary, therefore, to disband the company in September, and reengage it, or part of it, for the following spring.

Such makeshift, obviously, has many drawbacks, and it is felt that the only way to ensure the establishment of a company in which the settled Stratford policy of a balanced performance with every part well played, can be carried out, is by the creation of two, or even three, permanent companies, from the second and third of which vacancies in the first can be promptly and efficiently filled.

This arrangement would have the additional advantage of providing a nucleus of young Shakespearean actors, all steadily gaining experience in their art; and, by assuring balanced teamwork, in the premier companies, at least, would eventually win for them, in the provincial cities the reputation and good will without which a winter season cannot possibly be made to pay its way. For the realization of this program, however, the company, as well as the building, must have sufficient financial backing; and to that end, the Shakespeare Memorial Theater is appealing for the assistance of English-speaking people throughout the world.

"Nell Gwyn"

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—"Nell Gwyn," a motion picture written by Marjorie Bowen, directed by Herbert Wilcox for British National Pictures, released through Paramount.

One of the finest English films yet shown in America, "Nell Gwyn" also presents Dorothy Gish in the most telling screen characterization of her career. She appears the embodiment of the nation's romantic rags to riches with all the verve and determination that the original Nell is said to have possessed. As the story has been arranged, it tells in a terse but effective way the rise of the humblest station to the inner circle of wealth and fashion. Once the attention of the King has been attained, she rises rapidly to almost a title. But the picture closes with the untimely end of Charles II, and the heroine is left stepping down from her elevation.

Miss Gish sparkles with a new luster and animation, her comedy methods having undergone a salutary overhauling. Today her screen technique is freed from the hall-marks of her early training which had left her with obvious and hampering mannerisms. Under the happy direction of Mr. Wilcox, and in the atmosphere of the English studies, Miss Gish has decidedly come into her own. Her interpretation is authoritative, commanding, winning. She carries a dozen or more scenes of high comedy off with brilliant success.

Seldom has a historical picture been cast with such remarkable accuracy. "Nell Gwyn" is a large cast there is hardly a figure that does not seem to have stepped directly from the London of Nell's day. The costumes and settings are wholly adequate, and the picture is put together with due attention to pace and continuity. Randle Ayrton plays the part of the King, and Juliette Compton is a handsome Lady Castlemaine. Other members of the cast to be cited for their fine work are Sidney Fairbrother, Judd Green and Edward Sorley.

Gémier in Warsaw

WARSAW, Poland (Special Correspondence)—Piermi Gémier, director of the Odéon Theater in Paris, is visiting Warsaw for the purpose of entering into nearer relations with the Polish theatrical world, inviting it to join the universal theater organization initiated by the famous French actor-manager. The aim of the organization is to embrace all theatrical workers, of whatever nationality, from author, actor and manager to the humblest scene-shifter, in one large family. M. Gémier is convinced that an action will tend toward an increase of friendship and brotherhood between peoples and nations.

He visited the various theaters of the Polish capital and expressed great satisfaction with the performances which he witnessed both from the point of view of stage management and acting. He spoke with warmth of the work done by the directors of the Workers' Theater and of the Polish theater.

M. Gémier believes in a theater that is really in touch with the people. Uncomprehensibility is the greatest enemy of the theater—he maintains—it frightens away the large public. To create for a small handful is surely neither pleasant nor does it bring honor.

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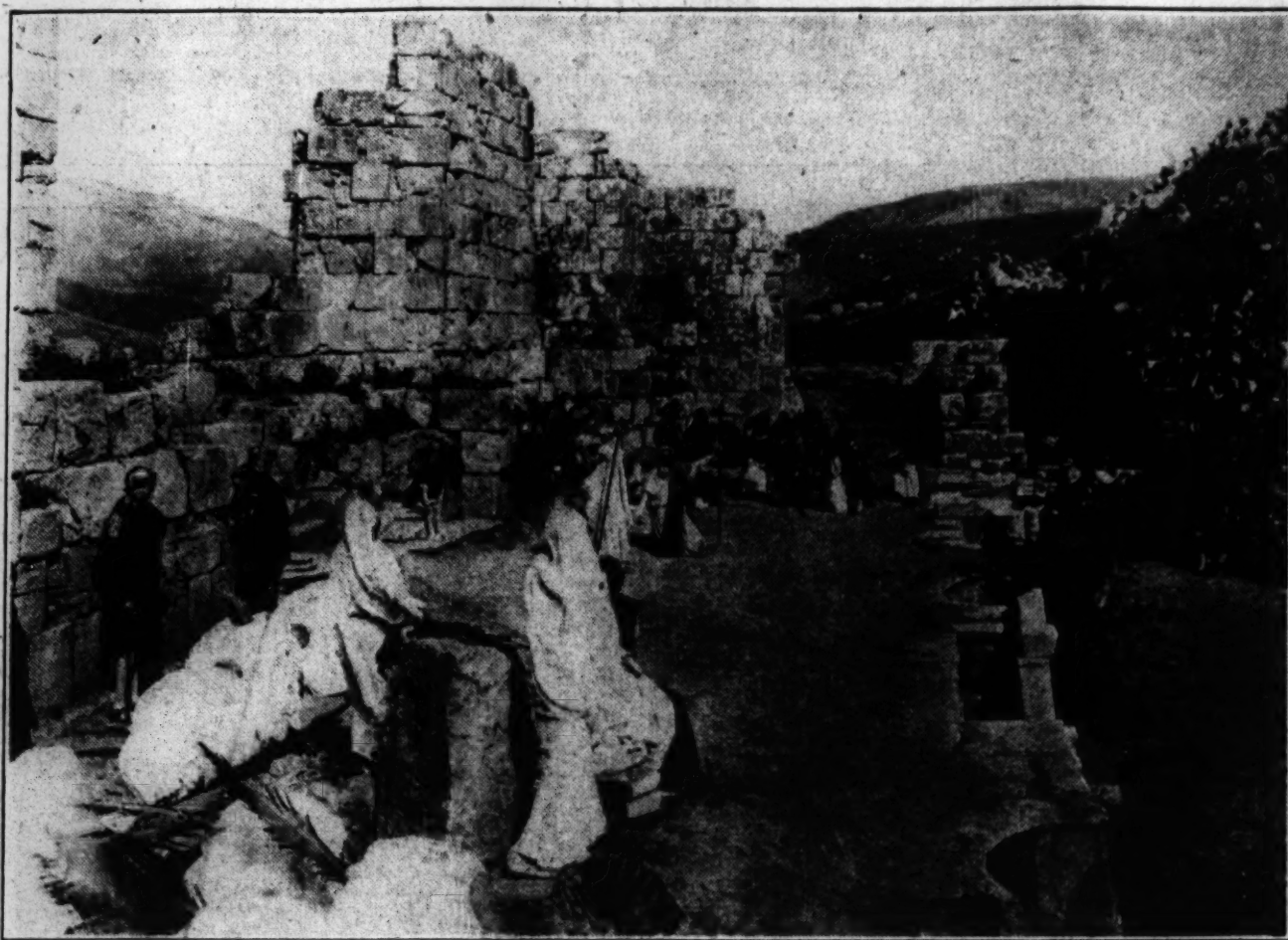
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"Oedipus Rex," as Performed in the Roman Theater at Djemila by the Company of the Comédie Française.

"Les Misérables" in New French Version

Special from Monitor Bureau

HERE is a film for book lovers. Here at last is an honest and literal translation into the language of the screen of a written story. Here is the picture of "Les Misérables," addressed to the readers of "Les Misérables," produced to please the people who have enjoyed the story and followed every detail of it with joy, and passed from chapter to chapter with relish. Volume by volume this picture proceeds. Sentence for sentence, almost, the scenes progress. Here, at last, is cinema faithfulness. Instead of coming away from this picture regretting that you saw it and had your memories of the book contradicted, you leave happily; you have seen accurate illustrations of your memories, and had them reinforced. This absorbed, unsophisticated, uncritical interest in the details of the story that was the naive ecstasy of our childhood reading is exactly what this motion picture translation reproduces.

Of course these very qualities carry their own criticisms. A literal translation is never a work of art, and excessive respect paid to another man's work cramps one's own style. There is perhaps a certain pedantry in this picture for it is addressed to young readers, and it has the air of a professorial production. Seen by someone who had never read Hugo's work it might seem tedious. But the point is that these criticisms are beside the point, and are only qualifications addressed to the connoisseurs of the art of the cinema; lest they consider this film aside from its book.

This French picture is very long, because the novel is long. In six sections—a prologue and five parts. The condensed version which is to be shown in England is shown in two parts. But even this is something of a challenge to the Anglo-Saxon audience, whose reputation for short-windedness (or may one say short-sightedness?) has been so tenderly respected by exhibitors. However, "Dr. Mabius" was in two sections and was successful in London, and "Les Misérables" may be also.

Let us hope so, for then these entertainers might be encouraged to bring over other long films of fine quality from the Continent, and might even show this one uncut. For one gathers from the "titles" that many excellent scenes have been clipped away, especially the opening ones introducing the gentle Bishop whose inspiration followed Jean Valjean throughout his life. The loss is the more regrettable because the Bishop is played by Paul Jorge, and his acting is distinguished.

RESTAURANTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MEET THE WIFE
A PARODICAL COMEDY
BY LINA STANLEY

Berlin Stage Notes

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)

A number of the leading theaters have closed for a few weeks of summer vacation, but those that have remained open cannot complain of bad business, as Berlin is full of "country cousins" who form the component and most appreciative part of an audience. The Komödie, Herr Richard's charming little theater on Kurfürstendamm, is still presenting "Hay Fever" with the excellent original German cast which, with the additional attraction of summer prices, is drawing as well as ever.

The State Opera in Unter den Linden being closed for alterations its allied house, the State Opera on Platz der Republik (formerly Koenigsplatz), is still open, with the customary high-class orchestra and admirably rendered repertory. "Die Meistersinger" is still presenting "Hay Fever" with the excellent original German cast which, with the additional attraction of summer prices, is drawing as well as ever.

The Volkstheater (People's Theater) on Buelow Platz is always sure of a full house. At present an old Berlin burlesque under a new title and with all the old jokes brought up to date is holding the boards. The title is "Dariusch leucht roden"; the adapters are Emil Ransau and Helmut Riedel. It is a pot pourri of amusing nonsense such as is popular at this time of the year. A piece of different character had preceded this one at the Volkstheater, achieving no small measure of success. It was "Der Deutsche Michel," by Fritz Stavenhagen, a comedy, the action of which passes among the Mecklenburg peasants in the "fifties." A revolution in miniature takes place, directed against the feudal lord of the manor, who demands of his tenants excessive rents and taxes. The peasants storm their castle and the count has resort to a trick which, with the assistance of a fatherly friend, a certain baron who is generally beloved, succeeds in producing a happy compromise.

At the Schiller classical plays have been superseded for the present by the farcical operettas, entitled "Die leuchtende Isabell." The book is by Zerkett, the music by Gilbert, and Isabell is played by the delightful actress of the Deutsche Theater Company, Grete Mosheim. The entire presentation is capital and the piece is drawing an appreciable audience nightly, more especially as this theater possesses a large garden, where the purposely long intermissions may be agreeably passed.

The State Theater, the Schauspielhaus, is closed for the holidays. It will open next season with a revival of Heinrich von Kleist's drama, "Amphitryon." The head manager, Professor Jessner, will stage it according to the designs of Emil Pirchou, and the cast will be a strong one, including Mmes. Lossen and Wagner and M. M. Cranich, Ebert, Hardt, and Florath. "Amphitryon" will be presented in its revived form on two evenings of the festival week at Lauchstadt, this month.

"Miss Manhattan," described as a "toy revue," is being sponsored by Walter Kenay and Joseph Felco, in association with Miller and Goldreyer. The lyrics and music are by Paul Fuller, and the comedy numbers by Mr. Kenay and Mr. Fuller. Dorothy Appleby and Adah Howard are featured in the company, which appears at Asbury Park, N. J., soon.

Wallace Edinger is to enter Keith-Albee vaudeville shortly in a dramatic sketch, "Things Could Be Worse." Edwin Burke is the author. The cast will include Isabel Withers, Edwin Stanley and William Nelson.

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Soliloquies and Asides

By HENRY STACE

THE play-producing societies of London, of which there are many offering their members items of dramatic fare not to be obtained in the ordinary commercial theater, give us now and again an interesting glimpse of the stage technique which our modern realistic convention has discarded, and afford an opportunity for taking stock of such real progress as we have made. Such a glimpse was supplied by the Interlude Players' production last season of Tom Taylor's "Ticket of Leave Man," a play which was first produced in London in 1863, and became a popular favorite of the day.

The theme of "The Ticket of Leave Man" is the difficulty experienced by a man who has once undergone imprisonment in regaining a footing in society. It is a theme for serious drama of the kind in which contemporary writers delight; and we have an example, very much to the point, of their way of handling such matters, in the poignant fourth act of Mr. Galworthy's "Justice."

Tom Taylor's method strikes us today as quaintly Victorian. He begs the whole question at the outset, or at least weakens its force, by making his ticket-of-leave man the innocent victim of a false charge. His play is a strange jumble of sentimental melodrama, farce, and something like the musical comedy of 15 years ago. He makes free use of all the stage tricks most sternly eschewed by the modern dramatist; he provides "comic relief" in the person of a farcical variant of Fagin the Jew, he holds up the action of his play to introduce two or three sentimental and completely irrelevant songs which became the drawing-room favorites of the seventies, and he commits the unforgivable offence, by modern standards, of making the freest and most fragrant use of soliloquies and asides.

Démodé Technique

There is a good example of this démodé technique in the third act, in which he shows his hero momentarily re-established as clerk to an employer who is unaware of his past. We see the hero in the clerk's office on his wedding morning, full of hope and eagerness until there enters, on an errand unconnected with him, the detective who was the chief witness against him at his trial. The detective recognizes him and forces him to admit his identity and explain his present position; and the way is prepared for the entrance of the employer by a cleverly worked up suggestion that the detective is about to reveal what he knows of the young clerk. We then have the three figures grouped together in the center of the stage.

Standing thus, the detective, after questioning the employer as to what he knows of his clerk, turns to the latter and in the next couplet of asides promises not to reveal the truth; whereupon the hero—in the revival, as it happened, the possessor of a particularly stentorian voice—turns to the audience and with clenched fists upraised bears witness to his gratitude, and to his resolve to reveal what he knows of the young clerk. Meanwhile the employer stands by with eyes discreetly lowered, hearing nothing of what is being said—and indeed, shouted—within a few feet of him, until the detective

turns to him and brings him again into the dialogue.

A Glaring Use

This is as glaring a use of the aside as could be imagined, and in the description it sounds ridiculous. But it was noticeable that as played before a sophisticated modern audience, used to the contemporary realistic convention, it did not seem at all amiss. There was no titling among the audience; indeed, the scene, in which the author had worked up the tension with great skill, was greeted with loud applause. But there had been an earlier instance of the same kind of thing which was less satisfactory. This was at the beginning of the second act, when the heroine, alone on the stage, reads a letter aloud as a means of informing the audience of what has happened since the end of the previous act. This device is less unnatural than the other, but it produced a perceptible moment of impatience among the audience.

No doubt this was partly due to the fact that the device was clumsily used. The reading of the letter comes at the very beginning of the act, before the attention of the audience has been recaptured, and with what the heroine alone on the stage, reads a letter aloud as a means of informing the audience of what has happened since the end of the previous act. This device is less unnatural than the other, but it produced a perceptible moment of impatience among the audience. No doubt this was partly due to the fact that the device was clumsily used. The reading of the letter comes at the very beginning of the act, before the attention of the audience has been recaptured, and with what the heroine alone on the stage, reads a letter aloud as a means of informing the audience of what has happened since the end of the previous act. This device is less unnatural than the other, but it produced a perceptible moment of impatience among the audience.

In New Guise

No doubt it is partly because they were abused that the soliloquy and aside have been discarded by modern authors. But they cannot be permanently abolished, for they are a necessary part of stage technique: the only means the author has of revealing the otherwise unspoken thought of his characters. They will reappear in due course. But we cannot return to the fashions of a by-gone day, and when these devices come again upon our stage they will come, as old things always do, in the guise of novelty.

Indeed, they are already here. One of the recent productions of the State Society, "The Adding Machine," has been hailed as an advance upon contemporary technique and as a first example of the drama of the immediate future. It has been regarded as something completely new, the element of novelty consisting in the fact that the characters, side by side with ordinary exchange of dialogue, reveal to us in words their secret thoughts. By some critics the objection has been made that the general public could not be expected to appreciate such an innovation; yet in its essence the supposed innovation is nothing but the old device of the soliloquy, used in a different way, and for a different purpose, but unchanged in its nature.

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STOCK MARKET
SOARS UPWARD
TO NEW PEAKGeneral Motors Makes Further Spectacular Rise
—Many New Highs

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (P)—Stock prices displayed a strong tone at the opening of today's market. Buying orders were spread over a broad list, but manifestations of group strength first became apparent in the motor, oil and steel.

General Motors, which is controlled by General Motors, was another spectacular feature, extending its early gain to 6 points before the first outburst of buying had spent itself. With the average of 20 leading railroad shares at the highest level since the war, fresh buying was again attracted to that group.

Excited speculation in General Motors, which soared over 10 points to 21 1/2 before realizing sales temporarily checked the advance, was followed by other developments in the early trading. Strings of transactions running from 1000 to 10,000 shares appeared on the tape and frequent intervals, total sales of this issue in the first half hour reaching nearly 100,000 shares.

Yellow Cab, which is controlled by General Motors, was another spectacular feature, extending its early gain to 6 points before the first outburst of buying had spent itself. With the average of 20 leading railroad shares at the highest level since the war, fresh buying was again attracted to that group.

Predictions of good business in the second half of the year by leading bankers and business men, stiffening gasoline prices and prospects for a "melon cutting" this fall furnished the groundwork for the advance.

Foreign exchanges opened slightly easier. The violence of the early advance in some of the volatile shares caused heavy realizing, which was supplemented by active selling by the liberal professionals who were putting out successive short lines of stocks as prices crept higher. These offerings ultimately caused an abrupt break in the general market falling 7 1/2 points from its high level and Du Pont, Hudson Motors and Yellow Truck 5 to 5 1/2.

The upward movement was resumed in a vigorous effort at noon when United States Steel climbed to a new high record at 150, and General Motors got up to 21 1/2 after being as low as 19 1/2 on the break.

The revenue rate for call loans was unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent.

Bonds Generally Steady

The bond market continued steady today, with nothing to indicate a change from its recent even pace.

Changes for the most part were fractional. Granby 7 1/2, however, continued to show strength and pulled up 1 1/2 points, Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5 1/2 advanced one.

Mexican 6 1/2, small assorted, which yesterday took dip in company with other obligations of that country as a result of the religious difficulties there, rebounded today 2 1/2 points, but Belgian 8 1/2 lost a like amount.

Advances of one-half to seven-eighths embraced Seaboard Air Line 6 1/2, Florida East Coast 5 1/2, Delaware & Hudson convertible 5 1/2, Interborough Rapid Transit 6 1/2, Sinclair Consolidated Oil 7 1/2, and Du Pont 5 1/2.

Brooklyn Union Gas 5 1/2 continued weak, losing 1/4, and Ohio Public Service 7 1/2 were off one. Bethlehem Steel 5 1/2 were down 1/4, and General Motors 21 1/2 were down 1/4.

United States Government issues were easy.

WHEAT PRICES ARE OFF ON BEARISH CROP ESTIMATES

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (P)—Lower quotations at Liverpool, together with continued notice of bearish estimates of the domestic winter crop, led a good deal to bring about a fresh setback in wheat values today, after the early dealing. Wheat buying expanded on declines in price, however, and helped to rally the market.

Opening 6 1/2, 1 1/2 lower, wheat recovered in some cases to the same as yesterday's figures. Corn, oats and provisions were easy, corn starting unchanged to 1/4, and starting keeping within fractional limits.

Opening grain prices were: Wheat, September, 1.38 1/2; December, 1.43. Corn, September, 84 1/2; December, 84 1/2; Oats, September, 42 1/2; December, 45 1/2.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER HAS LOSS

The American Hide & Leather Company reports a net loss for the quarter ended June 30 of \$140,506 after interest, taxes and depreciation. This compares with a net profit of \$146,875 for the preceding quarter or one cent a share on \$1,048,800 of preferred stock and with \$51,458, or 41 cents a share on \$12,548,000 of preferred stock for the second quarter last year.

The net loss for the first half of this year was \$148,037 or 24 cents a share on a net profit of \$305,113 or 24 1/2 cents a share on the preferred stock for the first six months of 1925.

DIVIDENDS

Long Bell Lumber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the Class A common stock Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Virginia Electric & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable Sept. 30, 1926, to stock of record Aug. 31, 1926.

General Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable Sept. 1, to stock of record Aug. 15.

Studebaker Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Aug. 2	Aug. 3
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Mo Pac.....	29%	30%	34%	39%	July sales.	320,611,479	\$17,029,406
Mo Pac pl..	97%	98%	91	92	7 mos.	146,532,302	125,315,966

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space, four lines.

REAL ESTATE

ROMEO, MICHIGAN—For sale, Green Pastures, the Albert Snover farm, 32 miles from Detroit. 71 acres good soil for dairy, chicken or truck farming; very desirable for private club, golf course or vacation rest and study; ten-room house

sell all or part of beautiful new furniture
or bargain at wholesale CAVANAUGH,
R. F. D. 2, Monroeville, Mich.

OLD MONTEREY, Calif.—Furnished view-
room colonial house for sale; mountain view;
new kitchen; tile floors; fireplace; new
baths; cedar cabinets; terrace; garage; new
bathtub; garage; terms reasonable. ANITA
PAIDEE, 207 Clay Street, Monterey, Calif.

FOR SALE—\$75 ft. frontage \$80 ft. lot
on beautiful St. Clair River; modern 16-room
house; large garage; call for details. Call
for underwriting: any terms. MISS INEZ
LIDDARD, St. Clair, Mich.

INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE BY OWNER

New concrete factory building located in
center of city; 8000 sq. ft.; two cars. Ad-
dress C. R. POWERS, 90 Hudson Ave., Terre
Haut, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION
SHADOW LAWN LODGE

A HOME affording comforts and atten-
tion. Rooms for 12 guests. Call for details.
Six miles from Washington, D. C. Open
all day. Write for particulars. No ad-
mission on request. MISS W. M. DARBY,
East Falls Church, Va.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, \$2500 to \$25,000
The undersigned provides a thoroughly or-
ganized service of 16 years' recognized stand-
ard. Men are placed in positions commensurate
with their qualifications. Positions indicated
are subject to change without notice. Each client's
personal requirements, your identity covered
and prompt assistance given to each client
in obtaining employment. Send only name and
address for details. B. W. BERRY, INC., 126
Westmoreland Building, New York

POST WANTED

URGENT—Plaster, reliable, \$6, single, g.
anywhere; coats, bananas, soap; understand
English; no trading; stage boarding; call
G. H. 28 Holmide Road, London, N. W.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space, three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement of less than four lines must be paid for at least two insertions.)

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CAPE COD 8-Room House, Garage. \$3500
On main highway, 10 mi. walk to beach; good condition; all hardware. 2 bedrooms; 2 baths; water at sink; electric lights; central heating. 12 acre fruit trees; small lot. 100 ft. Main. Call 2536.
FISH. 2nd Main. \$1000. 238. 07.
CHAS. G. CLAPP CO. 238 Washington St.
Boston. Send for lists.

"A lot makes a home
A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors
110 State Street, Boston

HOLLIS-Charming home, 9 delightful rooms, 2 sun porches, parquet, open fireplace, central heating, 12 acre fruit trees, small lot; built by reliable builder; re-stored; acacia, 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station. \$2150. Tel. 21505. S. B. BONELLI & SON, Inc., Heathens, 328-330 Jamaica Ave., Bklyn. 1. Tel. 756. Health 6225.

TORONTO CANADA (Western Victoria)—apartment building site, excellent opportunity. Apply to B. E. EVANS, 45 Spencer Ave., Toronto.

INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE
FACTORY, Park Ave. Broom, 3 stories
30x100; Impassible. R. H. CLARK, 221 3d
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SUMMER PROPERTY
HARTLEY HILL ESTATE
FAMILY SUMMER HOME
\$11,696—A HARGAIN
Just the place for a family. They may
read among Nature's beauties in prime
wooded country. The place has a large
screened porch, 70 windows, all glass
modern improvements; 600' area of land,
early 1900's land, 4 hour's ride from
Boston. MOLLIE O'BRIEN TRIPPER, Esq.
Boston River, N.Y.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET
DENVERLY, Northern N. J.—Furnished cot-
tages, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath, central
heat, privileges, included but not far from
hike areas; built for week-end or vacation
party use. Call CHAS. C. CHURCHMAN
Railroad, 25 miles. J. B. BAKER, Rockaway
N. J., Tel. 78.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET
LET MRS. WELBUR LYON, 502 9th Ave.,
New York City, Tel. 2-1111, for list of
unfurnished. Write your requirements

Versailles Apartments

148 & 452 Audubon Bld., Near Hudson St.
1-2 ROOMS AND BATHS, tile floors, hardwood
boill-in, wardrobes and bookcases, 2 fireplaces
in each apartment, tile walls, built-in
kitchen, refrigerator and electric range,
and janitor service; near colleges.
Minimum rent \$70.00 per month.
Apply SCEPT. on premises. Tel. BR 9-10.
See MAG.

WHY GO TO A HOTEL?

"When you can have furnished apartments,
with kitchens?" 26 Hudson St., Boston.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—6-room apartment in good neigh-
borhood, close to city center. R. L. LONG,
15 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. GUYARD 7044.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, Broadway (Times
Square) backless rooming house, 12
rooms, bath, kitchen, cleaning, etc.

Phone, electricity, reasonable, exclusive. The
N. Y. C. 200 WEST 26TH STREET
Attractive, cool, light room, running water,
in quiet apartment; elevator. MRS. ALLAN,
200 WEST 26TH ST., N. Y. C. 215 W. 24th St. (2-4)
LIVING ROOM, also smaller; reasonable.
Beverly Woods.

N. Y. C. 530 WEST 112TH STREET
Pleasant room, well kept, cool apartment.
LOCKYER.

TORONTO, CANADA—Rooms for tourists,
484 Ossington Ave. Phone LOnd. 8801.
MRS. E. FINNEY.

second: J. Histed, Hamilton, third:
Height—67 1/2 in.
Discuss Thorough—Won by K. L. Carrou-
t, second: J. Histed, third: C. Cable, Montreal;
second: Philip MacDonald, Charlotte-
town, third: Distance—116ft., 33-16in.,
by J. J. Fickard, York;
Hamilton: Jodi Harris, Manitoba, third:
second: K. C. Amulins, Manitoba, third:
Distance—116ft.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.G.
New Orleans	28	67	841
Memphis	18	47	641
Birmingham	15	43	529
Mobile	14	33	439
Atlanta	49	63	489
Mobile	14	33	439
Little Rock	28	69	1138

RESULTS MONTHLY
Birmingham & Little Rock 2
Mobile Challenge

VICE-CONSUL WINS RACES
SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., Aug. 2 (7)—In
the 100 yds. Atlantic sports yesterday,
Franklin J. Kelley, American vice-consul
at Southampton, besides giving a
good account of himself, also won the
running form by winning the 100-yds.
handicap race with a start
of 10 yds. 12-year hurdle with a 6-year
handicap.

ENGINE

Southburn Grove, 841 Christchurch rd.
Speciality: Bath Buns

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
Electrical Contractors for Lighting, Heating
and Power. Advice and Estimates, Free.
Tel. 181

Good Remembered by Motor
Havenbourne 915

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 Ravensfell Parade
High Street, Bromley
Phone Ravensbourne 3131 and 3132

25 George Street, Croydon
Phone Croydon 1262

J. A. DALDORPH
5 Church Street, Croydon, and at
Station Approach, Thornton Heath
WATCH & CLOCK MAKER
Repairs, Revalites, etc.

Fulham Rd., S. W. 10.
 Abbridge—Cooway Monk, 9 Montpelier St.
 Phone—F. H. Cooper, 53 Up, Baker St.
 W.
 —Henry Green, 60a Knight's Hill, S.
 7; W. Haley, 123 Norwood Rd., A.E. 27.
 —Toler Bros. Ltd., 390 Edgware
 W. H. Smith & Son, 100 Westbourne

High—W. M. Urquhart & Son, 11 Queens-
St.; George Goddes, 32 South Clerk St.;
J. Murray, 260 Bvres Rd.; also at St.
Station bookstall and Queen St. Sta-
bookstall; Loran & Rex, Stationers, and

Day and Evening Gowns
Two-piece Suits

Class Tailors to Gentlemen
Reasonable Prices. Est. 45 years
ETCHER & FORSTER, Ltd.
Aldgate St. (3 doors from Castle St.)

BROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY
Attention given to Flannels
and Suits.
34 Stanley Gardens

**AMERICAN BOOK
COMPANY, Ltd.**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

That Famous "Quebec Plan"

The people of the United States were invited, not long ago, by various wet politicians and alcoholic propagandists, to consider the peculiar virtues of the Canadian method of dealing with the liquor problem. Especially were they urged to admire the Quebec law as the final expression of supreme wisdom on the subject. They were told that this super-legislative code had eliminated the saloon, abolished the bootlegger, decreased drunkenness, checked crime, swelled the public revenues, and conserved that individual liberty which is depicted as perishing in the United States for lack of alcoholic stimulant.

It is hard to recall a prescription of a foreign political nostrum which ever gained such swift and general popularity in the United States. Uncounted people who had never been north of New Jersey fervently insisted that all ills resulting from violation of the Prohibition Law would be healed could they but try Quebec's quick cure. Statesmen, seeking office and desirous of both wet and merely damp votes—like Mr. Wadsworth of New York—pinned their faith and staked their fortunes on it, without any very precise knowledge of what it was or what it did.

Precise knowledge, however, is exactly what robs the Quebec law of its glamour. During the past three weeks The Christian Science Monitor has been publishing a series of articles giving the result of investigations carried on in Canada by a most competent investigator. The situation in the various provinces of the Dominion from Nova Scotia to British Columbia was carefully observed, and the opinions of officials entrusted with the administration of the law in its various forms was sought. It is not extreme to say in conclusion that experience in Canada is demonstrating daily that efforts to thus compromise with the liquor power are always futile, and that any half-way point between unrestricted license and absolute prohibition is encompassed by precisely the same criminal attacks upon the law as are manifested when the effort is made to enforce complete prohibition. None of the liquor laws in force in the various provinces is satisfactory. The wets are as pertinacious in their endeavors to overthrow and nullify the "moderate" legislation of Ontario as they are in their assaults upon prohibition in the United States. And the most "liberal" law, that of Quebec, held up as ideal by the adherents of liquor in the United States, not only fails to accomplish any of the good so loudly claimed for it, but is riddled by the criminal activities of bootleggers, just as is the Volstead Act in the United States.

Let us summarize some of the facts concerning the Quebec law set forth by the Monitor's investigator:

It has steadily increased the volume of legitimate sales of liquor since it was enacted.

It has given the Province of Quebec, with a population scarcely one-third that of New York, 1280 drinking places operating 12 hours a day.

It has greatly encouraged the practice of public drinking among women.

It has put the Government into the saloon business and made the bartender as much of a public functionary as the postmaster or an army officer.

It has developed the "tavern," which presents all the characteristics of the old-time saloon except the bar and brass rail.

It defeats local option by permitting legal exportation of liquor from wet districts into neighboring dry territory.

It encourages bootlegging by supplying the bootlegger with his stock and his market.

It furnishes "hard liquor" in unlimited quantities to anyone who will buy and carry it away.

It has brought the liquor power back into politics by making the State the only customer for brewers and distillers.

But why continue? The facts elicited by the Monitor's investigation, facts which are all clearly on record and easy of further verification, utterly overthrow the contention that the Quebec law has any virtues that would prove effective if applied in the United States. Further advocacy of its imitation here by American politicians will be evidence only of willful ignorance or a sinister intent to deceive.

Youth of these days, called "modern" because it is of the present, has been the subject of much surprising comment, wondering speculation and not a little unwarranted criticism.

Observation beneath the surface by older folk who remember their own younger days and who have read history with some discrimination, will disclose that the youth of these times is different in no essential particulars from that of the past. Young folk now are full of abounding energy, feel keenly the spur of impulse, long for progress, knowledge, and self-expression in action; just as young folk always have done. It will be well for both the present and the future of any nation for its leaders to take advantage of these qualities of youth, guide them aright and use them profitably, rather than by carping and destructive criticism to discourage the youth of today, who are to be the builders and doers of tomorrow.

It will help those who fail to understand youth to take note of some of its finer and higher manifestations, which are often lost sight of in the rush of daily events. The story of Paul Ungrodt, "kid mayor" of the little city of Washburn, Wis., an excellent case in point. Graduating from Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., in 1923, he returned to his home town and went into his father's hardware store as joint manager—a college boy applying his educational training to practical business. The city had fallen into many governmental troubles, mainly financial. In the spring of 1924, when Paul was 23 years old, came an election. The "boy" ten months out of college was chosen

Mayor by a two-to-one vote over a man thrice his age. Youth and college training apparently did not frighten his fellow townsmen.

The "kid mayor" of Washburn and his councilmen, served without salary. All expenses were cut to a minimum. The tax rate was raised to 7.15 per cent, the highest in the State. Tax collections were increased \$12,000. The city began to get on its financial feet. In the second year the tax rate was reduced to 5.15 per cent. The city's debt was scaled down from \$100,000 to \$25,000 in two years. The town is now on a firm financial foundation for the first time since before the war. Paul's youthful energy and enthusiasm were not confined to the city's business. While hardware dealers in the Northwest were experiencing an average decrease in sales of 5 per cent, the Ungrodt store won an increase of 25 per cent. Did the city of Washburn, Wis., appreciate its "kid mayor"? It did. It has just re-elected him by a practically unanimous vote.

Many cities, big and little, in the country have their governmental troubles. Perhaps it would help them to take a leaf or two from Washburn's book. They need not take the first lively boy out of college and put him in the mayor's chair. But they will do well not to be afraid of youth or college training. "Big business" is learning the value of the trained energy of youth. Communities should do likewise.

If young folk find that their abilities and their forward-looking vision are appreciated, that they are trusted by their elders and that their abounding energies can be turned to account in doing essential, worth-while things of life, they will divert their thoughts and their powers in such directions more and more, and away from nonessential and frivolous activities—to their own and the country's great benefit.

As one studies the interesting abstract disclosing the prosperous condition of American railroads, there is quite naturally recalled the general discussion indulged in by experts and politicians two or three years ago as to the best means by which a seemingly serious economic condition might be met and overcome.

Even then there were those who sought to quiet the prevailing public unrest by insisting that the officials responsible for the management of these lines would eventually, if allowed to do so, restore their properties to their former prosperous and dividend-paying basis. Now that this has been accomplished by many of the larger carriers, with the promise of continued and even greater prosperity, the arguments once put forward in urging the complete federalization of these systems are all but forgotten. What could not be theoretically shown to be impractical or unadvisable seems to have been proved by results to have been unwise and visionary under normal economic conditions in the United States.

It may be insisted, of course, that the greater prosperity and consequent stabilization of the carrier companies has resulted from the unusual prosperity which all branches of productive industry have enjoyed during the last few years. But it should not be forgotten that industry would have been seriously hampered without the constructive co-operation of the railroads as well as their subsidiary and other independent carriers. No more striking example could be cited to show the correlation of industry as a whole. No-doubt productive industry, when prosperous, would tend to make measurably efficient a system of public-owned or public-controlled carriers. But it is not at all certain that, lacking the stimulus of competition, the service rendered would be as efficient or as helpful as that rendered by the prevailing method.

Without questioning the willingness of any subsidized or publicly-controlled system to provide extraordinary carrying facilities in time of emergency or in case of an unexpected unusual demand, it must be said in support of the policies adopted by American railroads as at present operated that they have been proved effective and efficient upon many occasions when heavy demands have been made upon the facilities provided. Quite recently, it will be remembered, news dispatches sent out from towns and cities in the wheat belt told of uneasiness felt because of the sudden demand for cars to convey the large grain crop from the farms to the elevators and mills. Advice which almost immediately followed assured the public that the need had been met and that necessary cars were being provided when called for.

The just reward of alertness and efficiency is that prosperity which the carrying roads are now found to be enjoying. No one will begrudge them this reasonable and fair compensation.

Manifestly it would be unfair, as President Coolidge wisely observes, to charge the representative people of France, for instance, with responsibility for the manifestations of hostility toward American tourists, or to insist that those travelers in foreign countries who have, perhaps by their own acts and by their own attitude of thought, incurred the temporary displeasure of some of their hosts reflect the considerate sentiment of the American people. The vacation tourist, usually with plenty of money in his pocket and willing to spend it liberally while it lasts, is sometimes quite a different person, outwardly, from what he is at home. It can be understood that indiscreet globe-trotters, anxious to impress their assumed individuality upon those who perhaps may seem to be less fortunately circumstanced than themselves; might unduly excite the envy of ignorant or excitable persons who begrudge them a privilege which they themselves cannot enjoy.

The President is quick to disclaim responsibility for or approval of the acts or utterances of those Americans who have placed themselves in uncomfortable or embarrassing positions by their own shortsightedness. He puts American tourists into two distinct and separate classes. The first he labels as "bumptious." If these can get some education abroad, and if they can dis-

cover that there are other people besides Americans who are entitled to respect and consideration, their visits may not do permanent harm. Those of the second class show a keen appreciation of the amenities that prevail in good society everywhere, and are wise enough, when they fail to find conditions abroad to their liking, to return home.

That President Coolidge has thought it necessary to express himself thus clearly regarding a matter which might seem to be of no great importance ordinarily, indicates his realization of the desirability of fostering and encouraging, rather than interrupting, that continuous friendship which has existed between European peoples and those of America. At no previous time has it been more desirable than now that those friendly relations be preserved. Personal hatreds and jealousies surely should not be permitted to grow and be magnified. And it is reassuring, no doubt, that the President is convinced that the fault, if any exists, is not that of the people of France or any other country, so much as of those modern "innocents abroad" who seem inclined to forget their customary good manners just at the wrong time.

A Washington correspondent, left alone with the Congressional Record, was recently struck

by the remarkable impetus of speechmaking in the United States House of Representatives. Congress had adjourned, but the Record kept right on printing speeches. The members had all gone home—and yet (by the Record) Congress was still in session. Such is the custom, and it is easy for anybody to overlook the modest caption, "extension of remarks," which technically explains the prodigy and theoretically justifies the expense. "The unspoken orations appearing in the July 16 issue of the Record," writes the correspondent, "every one of them beginning 'Mr. Speaker,' entailed a printing cost, at \$24 a column, of \$5213 for the Government. This was thirteen days after Congress had adjourned. The issue of July 12, only eight days after adjournment, presented an even larger burst of silent oratory, the total for that day being \$5574."

By these circumstances it happens that many readers who rarely if ever see the Congressional Record will be interested in this silent session, of which Cicero might have said, "Cum tacent clamant"—their silence is eloquent. The mute orators numbered forty-nine Republicans, forty-five Democrats, two Farmer-Laborites, and one Philippine Nationalist. The printing bill amounted to nearly \$13,000, which, of course, is a small sum per capita for the taxpayers. It may be argued, indeed, that an earnest warning of the disasters that will follow any immediate change of party control in Congress ought to be worth \$428 to a great and interested nation; and that \$50 is not too much for a fine unspoken speech on "The Child and the Motion Picture." "Every conceivable subject, it seems," says the correspondent, "was discussed," ranging all the way from agricultural relief, the tariff and Mammoth Cave, to prohibition, the boll weevil, and Sunday blue laws for the District of Columbia. "Yet some will perhaps criticize the member who included \$40 worth of poetical quotation in his \$450.50 worth of orations; and some may feel that the Nation as a whole should not pay for printing the unuttered speech of the gentleman whose silent oratory was all for praise of the splendid district that had sent him to Congress."

One may doubt that this silent session was expected when the Constitution provided that each House should keep a journal of its proceedings; or, for that matter, that the journal was meant to include a good many other things that get into the Record. At the same time, our present human state being at once so promising and so imperfect, there is nothing profoundly discouraging in this ready response to the siren song of personal and party publicity at the public expense. Especially when one realizes that so many representatives went home and left no words behind them.

Editorial Notes

Those people who say half-jokingly that, even though airplanes are said to be quite safe today, the railroad is good enough for them, may be interested to learn that Edsel Ford, vice-president of the Ford Motor Company and director of its aviation branch, gave it as his opinion the other day that the airplane would never crowd out the railway. Of course, one must remember that the industry is in its infancy, but it looks as if it would be a long time before every family would have a flivver of the air, as has been forecast, unless some exceedingly radical changes are made in the manufacture of such machines, as the cost of the airplanes being turned out of the Ford factories is \$37,000 apiece. Just the same one only has to look back less than thirty years to the time when an automobile to each family would have sounded like the wildest flight of the imagination. And yet this forecast is not so very far from realization today. What the future will hold for the airplane it would be rash to predict, though it is fairly safe to say that the next ten or fifteen years will show advances that even today one hesitates to suggest as possibilities.

It is a significant ruling that a London magistrate has recently handed down in dismissing an automobile association scout who was charged with warning motorists of the existence of a speed trap. The policeman who had made the arrest complained, it appears, that soon after he established the trap in the outskirts of London the scout came through on a bicycle and turned around to warn oncoming motorists. As a result, he said, the motorists all came through the speed trap at about five miles an hour, making fun of him the while. The association in question maintains a large number of scouts on bicycles and in automobiles on the various roads around London, and there exists a certain code between these men and the motorists with the badge of the association on their radiators. And now any doubt as to the legality of warning a man who is about to break the law has apparently been removed.

In Eloquent Silences

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

FOR the moment the coal strike in England is overshadowed by the financial crisis in France. The tenth Briand Ministry has fallen, because the Chamber refused to give M. Vaillant the powers he needed to stabilize the franc, and the seemingly endless process of building another Ministry out of the parliamentary materials which have failed so often before has begun over again. M. Briand's tenth Cabinet only lasted twenty-four days. Since November 28 he has formed three ministries and has had four Ministers of Finance!

The main feeling in Great Britain is bewilderment. Such an exhibition of political instability, if it were manifested in the English-speaking world, would be regarded as fatal. But long association with their allies during the war has taught the British that there are many different ways of doing the same thing. Though they do not, perhaps, understand the mental processes of their French neighbors, they have a profound respect for their fundamental capacity.

I think that the main feeling here is that at the last moment, by some method inconceivable to the Anglo-Saxon mind, France will save the position and astonish the world. It may be even by the return of M. Poincaré supported by Socialist votes, or by some system of temporary veiled dictatorship. But somehow or other, when necessity drives, France will find the way through as she did so often during the war.

British public opinion is becoming reconciled to the perpetual whittling away of its debt claims against its war-time allies. First Great Britain abandoned some two-thirds of its claims against France. Then it reduced its bill against Italy in still larger proportion. And now under stress of France's financial difficulties, it has opened the door to still further reductions in what it is to get from France by admitting that if Germany defaults, the Anglo-French debt settlement may have to be reconsidered.

This process is inevitable, because British opinion has never been able to persuade itself that a war debt could be or ought to be treated as a commercial proposition. And being of that opinion, it has not been difficult for its allies to squeeze it to make concessions by various kinds of *ad misericordiam* appeals.

Just lately a good deal of attention has been given to utterances by Mr. Mellon and others which tend to show that a change is coming over official American opinion about its internally debt policy. As represented by the cables, the opinion seems to be growing across the Atlantic that a prosperous Europe, able to buy American products, is worth more to American industry than a less prosperous Europe buying fewer American goods. This has certainly always been one element in the British view.

There has also been a good deal of discussion lately about another international phenomenon of growing importance, what is sometimes called economic imperialism. During the last century Great Britain was the great international capitalist. She was the one nation which had a surplus of capital available for investment in

foreign lands. Accordingly, a large proportion of the railways and other similar equipment of the New World was built out of capital advanced by shareholders in Britain.

In this century it is the United States which is taking the position of the great international capitalist. Great Britain is saving much less than she did before the war. The European peoples are all short of capital for their own purposes. The United States is the one great reservoir of capital in the world, and the growing flow of its investments outward is one of the most striking phenomena of the last few years.

Yet foreign investment on a large scale produces very far-reaching consequences. It means that a large part of the vital assets of one country are owned and controlled by foreigners who live in other countries and who are principally interested in its affairs so that they may draw regular dividends from their property. That is a state of affairs which has begun to provoke some resentment, especially since Bolshevik propaganda has brought the implications home to the public consciousness.

The future really depends upon the way in which the foreign investor does his job. If he tries to squeeze the maximum profit out of its holding; if he tries to influence politics for his own financial ends; if he attempts to organize diplomatic pressure in his own interests, there is sure to be international resentment and trouble. If he seeks that the public and his employees in the foreign land share, and share fairly, in any prosperity he may enjoy, then the charge of financial imperialism begins to lose its force.

The passing of Miss Gertrude Bell removes a very remarkable figure from British life. Always interested in Oriental archaeology, she first came into notice by the boldness and persistence of her Eastern travels at a time when the travel of unaccompanied women was not as safe and easy as it is today. But her life work was only undertaken after the war, when she joined the little band of Britons who set to work to reorganize the new Arab state of Iraq, just released from Turkish rule.

Miss Gertrude Bell became one of the dominant influences in a piece of reconstruction work which history may place alongside the work done by Lord Cromer in an earlier day in Egypt. Her knowledge of the people, her energy and enthusiasm, her indomitable spirit, her zeal for the education and the sanitary uplift of the population, had an immense effect in humanizing the administration of Iraq and in saving it from becoming wooden, as the much vaster Indian administration has too often become.

It also played a vital part in bringing about that alteration in British colonial policy which has been almost a revolution since the war, the alteration which seeks at any cost of immediate trouble and lessened efficiency to train the local peoples to manage their own affairs for themselves. Gertrude Bell is perhaps the first woman who has gained an international reputation as an Oriental administrator. Her name will certainly not soon be forgotten by the people of Iraq.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

THERE are some wise remarks in the pages which Clemenceau is contributing to a Paris weekly journal prior to their publication in volume form under the title of "In the Eventide of Thought." There is here and there a tinge of the cynicism of which he is often accused, but on the whole, if Clemenceau likes to pitch his philosophy on not too high a keynote, he has an unquestionable nobility of thought. He discusses such subjects as authority, liberty, and tolerance. Authority has its place in government. Liberty itself, though dear, must sometimes be restricted. But tolerance seems to make a special appeal to Clemenceau. A typical passage—with which one may disagree but which has its virtue—is as follows:

Hitherto men have been asked, without much success, to love each other. They might perhaps be less slow to understand the immense advantage of tolerating each other. To help them on this path they should be reminded sometimes that they are interdependent and that neither good nor ill can happen to one neighbor without some reaction upon ourselves. Having grasped these two facts—that tolerance facilitates and even beautifies life, and that universal solidarity binds us together in all the accidents of joy and sorrow—we hold in our hands, it would seem, the keys of our civilization.

Paris has been overrun with Moroccan visitors. One meets bronze-faced men in white burnous at almost every street corner. They appear to take the greatest interest in the busy life of the boulevards. The opening of a Moslem mosque in the city has rightly been criticized on the ground that it is not for the French authorities to give prestige to Islam. Yet such considerations apart, it is indeed a remarkable architectural acquisition. Its dainty minaret stands above an Oriental garden with green-hued mosaic paths and marble fountains. There are delicate marble columns and walls decorated with variegated faience. There are shaded galleries with denticulated carvings and arabesque designs. One cannot but admire the strange beauty of a rare piece of work.

A French student has been chosen to take a trip around the world. This is due to the generosity of Albert Kahn, who has always shown the keenest interest in educational matters and has endowed several interesting institutions, and, above all, has by gifts to the University of Paris encouraged educational travel. He has placed on the present occasion a sum of 100,000 francs at the disposal of the selected student. The commission which considered the candidates was composed of the rector of the university, Raymond Poincaré, Marshal Pétain, Baron Seillière and others. They singled out M. Denery, a student about to leave the Ecole Normale Supérieure.

Paris honors its poets. There are few cities in the world which are so faithful to the singers, and in the Luxembourg Garden there are countless busts. Gatherings before these busts are frequent. The other day there was a large muster of Les Amis de Verlaine to pay tribute to the author of "Sagesse" and some of the most lifting lyrics in the French language. Several poets of the day recited verses composed by themselves in honor of Verlaine, and the best known actresses declaimed the poems of le pauvre Lélian. Almost at the same time a similar manifestation in honor of La Fontaine, whose simple fables are so well known, was held in the Bois de Boulogne. French school children are brought up, as it were, on La Fontaine and know by heart his little moral stories in which the personages are animals.

A curious point has arisen in connection with the purchases of American and other visitors. They have made ever since the war, the most extensive purchases of what are described as luxury articles. Now there is a special tax on luxury articles. But it was announced in 1920 that the tax was not due on exported goods. The practice has sprung up, therefore, of forwarding the goods to the steamships on which the visitors intended to leave the country. Suddenly it is asked whether such parcels are exports or not. The tax has not been charged hitherto. The authorities claim that the purchases having been made in Paris by persons in Paris, the tax is chargeable. The mere dispatch of a parcel to a ship is not in itself a proof of export. Claims running back as far as three years are being made by the revenue officials, and it would seem that they are legally in the right.

New publicity devices constantly make their appearance. The other day on the boulevards there was to be seen a traveling cinema. It was operated from a covered van. Inside was a projector which threw pictures on a transparent screen behind. Some hundreds of feet of

film were run off at every halting place. Crowds congregated to read the pictorial announcements. After a short performance the automobile van went away to another spot to renew the performance. It would seem to be in its kind an excellent method of publicity in a town which has of recent years learned almost everything there is to know about publicity—in which the Eiffel Tower itself luminously advertises a motorcar and aviators write names in the sky!

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole arbiter of their publication, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are disregarded.

A Constitutional Party and Its Obligations

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A MONITOR correspondent writing from Oakland, Calif., suggests the need for a new party in politics, to be known as the Constitutional Party, having for its militant purpose the enforcement of the laws of the land, particularly the prohibition law, which has its authority in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The writer isn't much of a politician and has had no experience in statesmanship, but he would like to offer some suggestions to such a party, in the event that it becomes a reality among the political parties of the United States.

First, the Government should support with might and main every honest public official, from police officers to judges of courts, in their efforts to capture, convict and punish men who, for financial gain, violate the laws of the land and in the smallest degree prostitute the citizenship of our country.

Secondly, genuine, honest service should be required from every public official under pay, and severe penalties should be applied in cases where it can be shown that for any reason officials, high or low, have been negligent in their duties, or have received pay from lawbreakers to permit them to continue their law-defying practices.

The purchaser should be counted a victim rather than a willful violator of the law. His punishment, if he be punished at all, should be much lighter than that of the officials mentioned above, and in cases where he assists the Government to detect and bring to book either of the others he should not be punished at all.

Thirdly, these domestic policies instituted, the Government should turn its attention to the question of a policy of relationship with foreign countries and foreigners. The Constitutional Party should, when installed in office, notify all foreign governments that the United States has adopted a prohibition law and the Eighteenth Amendment to the Nation's Constitution. The governments of the world should be politely advised that the people of the United States are serious about these things and that they propose that the law shall not be violated nor the Constitution annulled by the practices of any character of lawbreaker over which their Government can exercise control.

If these be accounted drastic suggestions, may it be asked: What need for a party with a militant program for law enforcement unless it be recognized that the situation is drastic and that the boasts of law violators call for a drastic program? Drastic but necessary, might be a proper way in which to refer to or describe it. Minneapolis, Minn. E. B. B.

"The Increase of Newspaper Postage"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let me add to what "C. V. H." wrote you, under the caption, "The Increase of Newspaper Postage," as quoted in a recent Monitor, that the Government is penalizing many who cannot afford to subscribe for good newspapers, in that the outlandish increase of postage rates required from others than publishers deprives poor people of tons of such papers because they cannot be sent out at fair cost.

For years I have taken the Monitor, and before postal rates were made prohibitive, I have regularly mailed mine and other friends' Monitors and other papers and magazines to selected lists of poor people, whom I knew read them and benefited by them. But now my little friends cannot have their "Children's" and "Young Folks' Page," and my more mature friends do not get the good news, because I cannot stand the expense, the increase of about 400 per cent, to give postal employees an increase of about 14 per cent. F. D. W. Springfield, Mass.